

Vade Mecum :
OR, A
COMPANION
FOR A
CHIRURGIION.

Fitted for times of Peace or War.

Briefly shewing the use of every Instru-
ment necessary, and the vertues and quali-
ties of such medicines as are ordinarily
used, with the way to make them.

Likewise, the Dressing of green Wounds,
either incised, or Contused, Ulcers, Fitu-
la's, Fractures, and Dislocations.

Together with the manner of making Re-
ports, either to a Magistrate, or a Coroners Enquest.

Also a Treatise concerning bleeding at the
Nose.

The fourth Edition corrected, with the Addition of Di-
rections, for Vomiting and Purging.

By *THO. BRUGES*, Doctor in Physick.

London, Printed by *J. Streater*, at the
signe of the Bible in *St. Dunstons*. 1665.



TO
To the Right Honorable
WILLIAM,
Earl of Devonshire.

*The Author wisheth all increase
of happiness.*

My Lord,

EMboldned by the many favours
I have received from your
Lordship, I have adventured to send
this Pilgrim to salute the World
under the passe and protection of your
Honours favour. My Lord, the rea-
son of this my Presumption may be
easily rendred, sith your more than
extraordinary vertues ennoble your
blood, as much as your Nobility il-
A 3 lustrates

The Epistle Dedicatory.

illustrates your vertues, like a Diamond set in Gold, was my inducement hereunto; your vertues not your dignities, your goodnesse not your greatnesse, conjuring mine affection to a sincere respect and zeal to your Lordship, having no other ends or object in this my Dedication, than that this rude Pamphlet of mine, having the honour to be countenanced by so great a Personage, may the safer run the hazard of passing the censures of this too curious age, and the boldier encounter the various humours it shall meet with, assuring my self that hereby I shall be secure from the aspersions of vulgar, base, and ignoble spirits: Nor shall it, I hope, seem a subject too low your Honours view,

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in that divers Princes , and noble Persons have not only Patronized and protected our selves and Labours, but even themselves studied the divine Art of Healing, and that so laboriously, that divers famous Recipes have been left by them to posterity.

My Lord, here is the whole Art of Chirurgery Epitomized, that whatsoever is contained in our ancient Writers in large Volumes, is here in effect contracted in a little room, with all the lines, shadows, and dimensions, as well as if it were in a large piece. Grant it (I beseech you) Alexanders acceptance, which will oblige me, as ever I acknowledged your vertues with admiration, so likewise your favours with due remembrance.

A 4

The Epifile Dedicatory.

membrance. It doth not a little trouble me, that Nature hath been no more liberal to me in terms of Expression, but because many words do often beget suspicion of dissimulation and flattery, whereunto I have ever been and shall be an utter enemy; without dissimulation; I will only add, that I am,

(My Lord)

Your Lordships most humble

Servant

Tho. Brugis.

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Every thing in the world is a natural vision, which we ought to see and understand, for the more clear apprehension of the invisible Majesty of God ; but of all these, Man is the most to be admired, being the worthiest and most excellent of all the Creators works, for whom God made all that was made. There are some that hold an opinion, that only Nature was the first cause of things, and that there is no other God than nature ; but they are easily overthrown if they consider, that *Prima causa quod superiorem non agnoscat à qua suum esse acceperit, ipsa sui ipsius causa est ; natura vero non à seipsa sed à principio superiori existit ; cum enim si ita sit ut ex Celorum motu patet) ab alio cerè definita est, nihil siquidem seipsum definit ; ad hec, si natura seipsam tecerit (quæ primæ causæ proprietas est) cerè seipsum fecit naturaliter ;*

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raliter : quæ vero naturaliter fiunt, ex præexistente materia fiunt, ut si natura facta sit naturaliter, eam ex materia præexistente fieri oportuerit ; quod si statuatur, natura nondum existente, consequitur aliquid factum esse naturaliter, & naturam aliquid fecisse priusquam ipsa met existere : non est ergo natura, prima rerum causa.

That God made man and all things esse in the world, and subjected them to the power of man, cannot be denied; and why he did this, Plato tells you : *Ut à Deo bono opera bona fierent : si ergo quarimus, saith one, quis fecerit, Deus est : si per quod, dixit Fiat, et facta sunt ; si quare fiat, quia bonus est : nec enim auctor est excellentior Deo, nec ars efficacior Dei verbo, nec causa melior quam ut bonum crearetur à Deo Bono.* Now although all these things were created of divers natures and properties, yet by the incomprehensible wisdom of the Creator, they were appointed to tend to one certain and common end, name-

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ly, to serve man, and in him to shew forth the infinite power and greatnesse of their workmaster. But in man alone the treasures of his heavenly graces are without comparison more liberally unfolded, and that in all fulnesse and bounty, as well in regard of the goods and commodites of this life, as also in respect of the assured happinesse and eternal felicity, which by the especial grace of God is purchased and assured to him only in the immortality of the second life.

And forasmuch as every Country is not furnished with all sorts of things (God having so disposed thereof, that some should abound with those things which others greatly want and stand in need of) the omnipotent providence hath taught us the means of transporting by water from one country to another, with small losse, trouble, and charges, so that one Nation may communicate those commodities to another which the Creator hath bestowed upon

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them all, each granting mutual help to the other by this means.

Now this great master-piece of the Creator, the best part of nothing, for whom all these were made, through his disobedience, pride, ambition, intemperance, incredulity, curiosity, from whence proceeded original sin and from that general corruption of mankind, as from a fountain, flowed all bad inclinations, and actual transgressions which cause our several calamities inflicted upon us for our sins, and are the impulsive causes of all the miseries attending man; these cause the privation and destruction of Gods Image, the cause of death and diseases, of all temporal and eternal punishments; from hence likewise proceed the instrumental causes of our infirmities, which are as divers as the infirmities themselves; stars, heavens, elements, &c. and all the creatures which God hath made are armed against sinners; they were indeed once good in themselves, and that they are
now

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now many of them pernicious to us, is not in their nature, but our corruption which hath caused it, as an ancient Philosopher notes to us by a comparison of those that sayl in a Ship upon the water, who are not above two or three fingers distant from death, namely so far off as the thicknesse of the planks and timber of the Ship is, in which they are carried into the Sea; for if that timber were taken away from under them, they cannot avoid drowning: but we have death a great deal nearer to us, we carry it about us by infinite causes and means, whereby we are every hour in danger of stifeling, poysoning, drowning, &c. and that both waking and sleeping, eating and drinking, at all times and in all places whereever we become. It hath pleased the omnipotent Creator out of his own meer mercy, and great providence, to give knowledge and understanding of the vertues and qualities of the creatures which he hath placed in the world and
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of them to compound Medicines to withstand all such diseases as shall happen upon the bodies of this most noble Fabrick. Next therefore to God, we ought in all our extremities to seek to and relye upon the Physitian, who is *Manus Dei*, and to whom he hath given knowledge, that he might be glorified in his wondrous works; Read *Ecclesiasticus* the 38 Chapter, where you may find what honour and respect belongs to the Physician, but not meaning every one that steals the name of a Physitian; for there be many Mounrebanks, Quacksalvers, Empericks, in every street almost, and in every village, that take upon them this name, and make this divine, noble, and profitable Art to be evill spoken of, and contemned, by reason of such base and illiterate Artificers.

You have heard what the subject is the Artist hath to work upon, the excellency whereof I would have him diligently to consider by contemplating the Heavens, the Earth, the Seas, and all the

crea-

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creatures therein, their excellency & admirable, beauty which were only created for the use of man, and are maintained and preserved in their being and moving, by one and the same divine providence alwaies like unto it self.

Next let him consider with what care, diligence, and respect, he ought to behave himself towards this noble piece of workmanship : and to that end let the Artist be honest, having a good conscience, doing nothing in his profession negligently, or rashly, which may be offensive either to God or man ; but let him be godly, pittyful, affable, courteous, pleasant, bountiful, merry, and mild toward his poor Patients, and profitable to the ignorant, not being moved to passion by their peevishnesse, but regarding wholly what they stand in need of, alwaies having God the searcher of all hearts and judge of all actions, before his eyes, who will crown those that do well, and discharge a good conscience towards their Patients, with greater and
more

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more precious rewards than ever can be had from any mortal man. Let him have his Latine tongue at least, and that not only for a little matter of discourse as many in these dayes conceive themselves to be thought schollars, if now and then they tumble out some short sentence of Latin, which they pronounce bad, and understand worse; but let him have it after the purest manner, that he may not only understand any Latin Author, but also any Physicians Bill, & may be able to write a Bill himself; neither let him think it sufficient to be knowing in the ancient and modern rules of his Art, but he must apply himself to handle those things Artist-like, which shall com in his way beyond the old precepts; for we every day meet with new things, and therefore he must endeavor himself to gain the knowledge of simples, their nature and quality, and the goodness of them, both by the sight, taste, smell, and touch, to know the good from the indifferent, and the indifferent from the bad

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bad, as also at what time he should gather his Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, and how to dry them and lay them up, that they may be kept from putrefaction; he must also observe the due boyling of Emplaisters, Unguents, &c. to know what medicines shall be boyled in Brasse, what in Tin, and what in Iron, and what are to be stirred with iron Spatulaes, what with wodden, as you shall find in divers Compositions; Let the Artist also have a strong, stable, and intrepid hand, and a mind resolute and mercilesse; I mean so as that when he takes any to heal, he be not moved to make more haste then the time requires or to cut lesse then is needful, but let him do all things as if he were nothing affected with their cryes, not giving heed to the judgment of the vain common people, and idle prating women, who speak ill of Artists meerly out of ignorance.

Let him eschew all bad qualities, especially pride, gluttony, covetousnesse, which

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which as they are odious in any person, know
so they are most detestable in Chirurges, tie
ons, he being so much drawn from his bl
practice by these vices, that he ruins his
the bodies of many, yea and of divers
the soul also: I would wish the Artiste C
to be so free from the first, namely, m
pride, and that he vouchsafe to do for th
the meanest and poorest of people, as th
much as for the greatest and richest, for ar
they are all alike in the sight of God; m
thou seest a poor wretch lying in mis- ca
ery, wanting the painful hand of some be
Artist, let him not be nice, lazy, or dis- ris
dainful, but compassionate to the mea- un
nest creature, as he would desire others en
to do to him; and let him not refuse te
this in any matter of disease, as fearing lel
infection, but let him go on boldly, in w
the fear of God, his Calling being law- th
ful, let him encourage himself with this, an
that no disease is infectious to him, for
he is bound to visit the diseased, which cu
who so neglecteth, God will find him pa
out with that Disease or a worse; and in
know

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know this, that the meanest of thy Patients, dying through thy neglect, their blood will cry to God for revenge.

Gluttony is a vice which extreemly hinders the Artist from following his Calling as he ought, being given up so much to the excess of meat and drink, that they are not capable of doing any thing that is good: A great many there are, who terme themselves Artists, who mind nothing but their bellies, some cannot passe away the day, unless they begin in the Alehouse, as soon as they rise out of their Beds, and so continue untill night; some think they cannot entertaine their friends, nor be accounted good fellows, nor good company, unless they drink so long as they can stand, which indeed, not only overthrowes their own healths, but the healths also, and lives of others, who sending to them for help, run in a drunken fit, and fall to cutting, burning and torturing the poor patient, to their utter undoing, not knowing what they do, nor how to do any thing

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thing aright, and this course of life is which makes them so sottish, stupid and blockish, that they are not fit to undertake or do any thing about a Christian yet will they venture upon any thing though never so drunk, and from hence happen so many evill accidents, as are daily seen by Patients receiving Physicians bleeding, dressing, &c. from drunken Artists; as Convulsions, Palsies, pricking of Nerves, distempers in wounds and from thence Feavers, and death, ha self. And this many will not be sensible of, but if they stand in need of the Artists help, they find him at the Alehouse where his discourse is scurrility, his *sum mum bonum*, a pot of good Ale; And to the first demand, he answers with three or four great oaths, and speaks high with some strange termes, neither understood by his Patient, nor himself enough to fright him; O that's a brave man, a learned man, I warrant him, and is ready in his work! when indeed he is skilfull in nothing but unskilfulnesse; for

how

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Now can a man expect any good from him who spends his time in such a manner? whereas our ancient Chyrurgions laboured day and night to attain to the perfection of the Art, as diligently as *Tully* speaks of himself; *Nullus mihi per otium dies exit, partem noctis studiis dedico; non vaco somno, sed oculos vigilia fatigatos, cadentesque in operam retineo*; yet could not gain the depth of it. And this let the Artist observe, that though he be ever learning, yet he shall never learn half of that he ought to know; for *vita brevis, ars longa*; let him therefore follow his practice and study, laying aside the Pot and Pipe, which will but render him odious and contemptible in the sight of God and man, and unapt and unprofitable to prosecute any good thing, either in his Calling, or otherwise: I need not herein enlarge my self; what I have rehearsed is too well known, I will only give you the true description of them in a few words, *Atlantes videri volunt quum sine*

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*sint statuæ lapideæ, fungi forsan & ba-
di, nihil a saxo differentes, viles scurra
idiota, circumforanei, vagi, præter in
verecundam frontem adferentes nihil
vulgares quasdam quisquiliæ, & schola-
rium quadam nugamenta, indigna quæ
vel recipiantur in triviis; quum interim
docti viri, & vitæ sanctioris his orna-
mentis præditi, iniqua sorte serviant pu-
ris nominibus nuncupati, humiles, obscen-
ri, multoque digniores licet, egentes, in-
honorati, vitam privatam agant.*

Covetousnesse is as ill beſeeming as
Artit as any other vice, being the roo
of all evils: from it ariſe all the miſchief
in the world, quarrels, ſtrifes, ſuits, ha-
tred, envy, thefts, polings, ſackings, wars
murders, poyſonings, &c. from hence
it is that God is forgotten, our Neigh-
bour hated, and many times the Son
forgiveth not his Father, neither the Bro-
ther his Brother, meerly for the deſire
of gain. Truly I muſt needs ſay thus
much for my ſelf, that finding it ſo de-
teſtable in all men, but eſpecially in a

Phyſician

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Physitian, I have (to mine own power) vowed the utter ruine thereof, neither shall I ever be reconciled to it, with any perswasion whatsoever : *Hippocrates* in his Epistle to *Crates*, an *Herbarist*, gives him this good counsel, That, if it were possible, amongst other Herbs he should cut up that weed of Covetousness by the Roots, that there be no remainder left ; and then know this of a certain, that together with their bodies, thou mayst quickly cure all the diseases of their minds. *John Maria* Duke of *Millain*, chastised very justly, though severely, the covetousnesse of a Curate, who denied the burial of a dead body, because his Widow had not wherewithal to pay him the charges of the burial, the Duke himself going to the Funerals of the dead, where he caused the Priest to be bound to the coarfe, and so cast them both into one pit. And truly I could wish, that all Artists, who deny their help or their Medicines to the poor, should have some such punishment

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ment inflicted upon them ; for it is the
ruine of many a poor wretch, who lieth
languishing, and perisheth for want of
means to send to the Physician or Chi
rurgion.

But be thou neither careless nor co
vetous, Harpy-like, to make a prey of
the Patient, by prolonging and wire
drawing thy cure, so long as there is a
ny hope of pay: *Non missura cutem ni
si plena cruoris hirudo* : But, as I have
said, endeavour thy self to live chastly,
soberly, and civilly in thy conversation,
that thou mayst be blamelesse before
God and man ; alwaies give care to the
discourses of the Learned ; for *Aristo
tles* rule is, that the more knowledge a li
man hath, the greater occasion of doub
ting is offered. Be sure thou search into
the nature and cause of the grief thou lo
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for thee to prescribe a remedy to the to
sick party : A disease known (saith the ig
Proverb) is half cured.

Never administer any Medicine, but kn
first

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first make thy supplication to the Almighty for his assistance to thine endeavours: and whensoever thou hast cured any Patient, forget not to give him humble thanks, for making thee the Instrument of his glory, in restoring health to the sick. These two are so often omitted by Artists, that many times they misse of their purpose, and the divine Art is thereby scandalized: *Multa in homine bona sunt quæ non facit homo; nulla vero facit homo quæ non Deus præstat ut faciat homo*, saith a learned Divine.

Presume not too much on thy own wisdom and vertue, lest thou bee lifted up with a vain confidence, and puffed up with pride; for when men are carried with an inordinate and blind love of themselves, they are soon persuaded that there is nothing in them worthy to be despised, yea, they think that their ignorance is wisdom, insomuch, that knowing nothing, they suppose they know all things; and having no dexte-

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(a)

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rity to perform any one commendable
work; they presume very inconsiderate
ly to set their hand to every great mat-
ter; but the more care and diligence
they bestow, being led with a desire to
shew great skill, and thinking to win
honour and renown, so much the more
they discover their ignorance and block-
ishness, purchasing to themselves shame
and infamy: For a man to know him-
self to be ignorant, is the best Science
and so necessary for men, that without
it, they cannot be truly skilful; for as
said before, the ignorant person that
knoweth not himself to be such an one
but supposeth he knoweth that which he
doth not, indeed is as unteachable
Beast as can be. There are held to be two
main defects of wit, error and ignorance
to which all others are reduced; by ig-
norance we know not things necessary
by error we know them falsely; igno-
rance is a privation, error a positive
act; from ignorance comes vice, from
error Heresie. *Socrates*, who by the C
rad

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able racle was declared to be the wisest man
ate then living, was greatly commended
nat by the Ancients, because he said, He
enc knew but only one thing; namely, that
e t he was ignorant, and knew nothing.
wit These things being observed, I doubt
non not but the Artist may proceed in his
ock work boldly, and with good successe.
am But I know what some will answer to
him all this I have said; they will tell me
nce as *Phadra* did her Nurse, *Que leque-*
nou *ris vera sunt, sed furor iuggerit sequi*
as *pejora.*

Now a word or two to the Patient:
ne Thou seest in every village, a sort of
hh Mountebanks, Empericks, Quack sal-
le vers, Paracelsians (as they call them-
tw selves) Wizards, Alcumists, Poot-Vi-
no cars, cast Apothecaries, and Physitians
y ig men, Barbers, and Good-wives that
ary profess great skill, go with the name of
gnc Doctor; which Title, perhaps they
tiv bought at some University beyond Sea,
for where they bestow this degree upon
O such people for their money; the Phrase

ad (a 2) they

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they use, is, *Accipiamus pecuniam*, and *mittamus Asinum*, and so with the Title of Doctor-asses, away he flies into all Countries, possessing the people with stories and false tales, and leads them to the destruction of their bodies, if not of souls too, that an able Physician or Chirurgion, who hath undergone a great deal of hardship to benefit himself in his Art, can scarcely maintain himself, or know who shall be his Patients; and these kind of Creatures will give a dram, and promise to restore a Maiden head, and do it without danger, make an abort if need be, keep down their paps, hinder conception, procure lust, make them able with provocative do and now and then step in themselves

But beware of these kind of Creatures, and if thou needest the Artist or help, find him out by these Rules I have before prescribed, and conform thyself as much to him as is possible, and be content to be ruled by him, else all his endeavours will be to no good end. Before

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not too niggardly miserable of thy purse
or think it too much thou bestowest up-
on thy self ; for in seeking to save char-
ges, thou mayst endanger thy health; Do
not conceal thy grief through bashful-
ness, but fully disclose it, otherwaies thou
doest thy self great injury ; have a strong
desire to be cured, and a great conceit
that thou shalt receive cure ; defer not
too long before thou seekest out for help
Prevenienti occurrere morbo ; for by this
means many times, or through ignorance
in not taking notice of the Disease, and
the danger of it, contempt, shamefast-
ness, supine negligence, extenuation,
wretchedness, and peevishness, many un-
do themselves, and often out of a foolish
humour of shamefastness, they will ra-
ther dye, then discover their Disease ;
on the other side, do not entertain that
foolish fancy of aggravating thy grief,
that upon every small passion, slight im-
perfection, or petty impediment, if their
finger do but ke presently run, ride, and
for the Doctor, and when he comes, all

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is not worth speaking of. Be constant
him thou beginnest with, not changin
upon every slight occasion, or dislikin
him upon every toy. *Ager qui plurim*
consultit medicos, plerumque in errore
singulorum cadit; again, *Nihil ita saniti*
tem impedit ac remediorum crebra mut
tio, nec venit vulnus ad cicatricem,
quo diversa medicamenta tentantur.
have known those that have been
much'guilty of this, that when thing
have not fallen out according to the
minde, or that they have not present ea
to run to another, and to another, as
they still promise all to cure them, try
thousand remedies, and by this means
they encrease their malady, and make
most dangerous and difficult to be cured.
Be not bold in trying conclusions upo
thy self, without a Physicians advice an
consent; if thou readest a Receit in
Book, ■ makes thee believe a certai
cure, yet trust it not for many insteade
Physick, have this way taken p^rision. *Op*
ari ex libris absq^e cognitione & silen
 ingenio periculosum est. This

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Think not the worfe of the Artift, if what he prescribes work not an immediate effect; for divers things may hinder the operation of a well applied Medicine. 1. As if the Patient through the extraordinary corruption of his body, and the decay of *humidum radicale*, be come to the last period of his life. 2. The Artift may chance to send his Bill to an unknown Apothecary, who through negligence or ignorance, may alter the medicine. 3. The working of the Medicine is hindered by the Patients staying too long before he seeks for help, and so the Disease hath got so much hold, that it hath too much over-mastered nature. 4. Because the Patient obeyeth not precisely the Rules prescribed, 5. Because every body is not so fit to receive Medicines at all times as may happen by the evill influence of some Star, or the natural averfness of the Patient. 6 The miserableness, and covetousness of the Patient, who think much to give or bestow any thing, either upon the Artift,
or.

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or upon himself, when to say the truth, pre
no wages is gotten more honestly, no
earned more painfully. 7. Imagination
as I have told, is a main matter; for the ma
conceit and confidence of the Patient
towards the Artist, will forward or hin
der the cure of a malady. Possess not the
self with an opinion, that many have ge
who when they are sick, refuse to send
for the help of the Artist, saying, That
if their time be come, they dye; that
they shall be ordained to cure, they
shall be cured without the help of Art
and with *Pliny* say, *Omnis morbus la*
thalis aut curabilis in vitam desinit aut
in mortem. Utrique igitur medicina in-
utilis si lethalis, curari non potest; si cu-
rabilis, non requirit medicum, natura ex-
pellet. But if this *Dilemma* should hold
good, God had given the medicinal
knowledge in vain, had also created di-
vers things in vain, which is not to be
disputed; for Physick is *Donum Dei*, and
as great as any that ever God bestowed
upon man, and by it the life of man is
preserved

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preserved, and the radical moisture
nourished, even as the fire is encreased
and nourished, by adding combustible
matter. I shall not enlarge my self in dis-
cussing the excellency of this Art, nor
which of the three is most honourable,
to wit, Physick, Pharmacy, or Chirur-
gery; but only add thus much, that they
are all three so depending one upon a-
nother, that they cannot be separated,
and in times past, they were all perfor-
med by one man, though now pride and
idleness hath made them three Professi-
ons; yet to say truly, whosoever profes-
seth one, must be skilful in the other two,
else he cannot perform his work aright.
Now a word or two to the Reader
concerning my writing this book, and so
I shall conclude. I know I must under-
go the censures of many; some will say,
why did I publish any thing in our Mo-
ther-tongue concerning the art of hea-
ling; that it will not be accounted of a-
ny worth, because none will imagine,
that an Artist will publish his knowledg
in

The Preface.

in so easie a way, that every one might
be made as knowing as himself, and *well*
specially in this scribling Age, which
there are so many pamphlets of Physick
Surgery, Pharmacy, Receits, &c. thrust
forth every day; as one very well saith
Tenet insanabile multos scribendi Cachet
ethes. Indeed I must confess, I do ver-
ture my credit upon a great uncertain-
ty; but I must tell you, that perusing many
books that have lately issued into the
publick, I find them so poor, barren, and
nothing at all to that purpose they pro-
tend unto by their Titles, either for
kind of foolish Empirical Receits col-
lected out of old Manuscripts, or con-
vectives against the divine Art of
healing, and the sons thereof, meer
out of a devilish mind, casting base sca-
dalous aspersions upon that Reverend
Society of Professors, whereby igno-
rant people are extreemly abused; nor
that I might discover the errors and ab-
uses which these base Companions have
hatched in these times; and withall, con-
sidering

The Preface.

Considering that *bo nam quo communius, eo melius*, I have taken the pains to publish this book, wherein I have plainly and truly (though briefly discoursed) the most part of the practice of Chirurgery, in a more easie and certain way, than ever yet was published in the *English* Tongue, and that way which I myself used for seven years, in these late unnatural Civil Warres, according to the method of our Ancients, not rejecting their Medicines, because they were old, and therefore not to be regarded; nor by these few which I have here mentioned, being careful and diligent, thou mayst cure any Wound, Ulcer, or Fistula that is curable by Art, without any new devices which many use, that they may be thereby counted famous, because they have something of their own invention, which they count beyond any of *Galen* or *Hippocrates*, to the overthrow, and utter undoing of many a person; and therefore I do wish *Dido*, Queen of *Carthage*, *haud ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco*. But you will

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will object, that I might as well have waite
 this imployment, being it is but *actum agere*
 that there are divers elaborate pieces writ-
 ten by judicious men concerning this Art
 so that what I have written, is meerly stoln
 from others, the cream of other mens wi-
 flowers taken out of other mens Gardens
 Truly I cannot deny, but for the most part
 it is: only give me leave with *Terence*, *Ni-*
hil dictum quod non dictum prius; methodus
la artificem ostendit, saith *Wickerus*; so that
 may justly say, *omne meum, nihil meum*. I have
 laboriously collected these few Flowers in
 to one bundle, the Composition only mine
 and after that manner as never any yet written
 published in *English*, though it is the true
 method of all our ancient Artists.

As for the rudeness of the Language, and
 the several faults which some I know will
 find with it; I answer only thus, A time must
 come, wherein I may do as much for them
 Well, be it how it will, when all is done, *La-*
damur ab his, culpamur ab illis; and *Non dubi-*
multos lectores hic fore stultos; My great occa-
 sions imploying me otherways, were the cause
 that, *Feci nec quod petui nec quod volui*; howe-
 soever, let me desire the Reader to accept
 my good will, who have not written ad
orationem, as I have before told you; and
 the next impression, I shall enlarge my self
 the great benefit of the diligent Artist. *Vad*



VADE MECUM

OR

A Companion for a Chirurgion.



THE Artist being armed with these and the like Instructions, let him be provided with a handsome Plaister-Box, and Salvatory; his Instruments in his Plaister-Box kept clean, bright, and sharp, his Salvatory furnished with these Unguents following, and his Plaister-box with these Instruments, viz.

An Incision knife
A pair of Sizzers
A Spatula.
2. Small Probes
An Uvula spoone
A Levatory
A capital instrument

A stitching quil with three square pointed needles of several sizes, well set.

A Director.

A pair of Forceps.

A Spatula *Lingua*.

A flene.

A small rasour.

B

His

His Salvatory shall be furnished with
these Unguents following :

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| • Basilica, | } | Lucatullies Balsor | J |
| • Arcus liniment, | | Diapompholigos, | S |
| • Golden ointment, | | Nutritum, | C |
| • Apostles ointment, | | Red desiccative. | R |

In the time of Warre, let him provide
these Instruments following, which are se
dome used but then.

Crowes bills, Terebellum, Catch-Bull, Be
freight and crooked, Incision-sheeres, scer, Me
probe.

His study I would have furnished with Ox
these things following, that may be reat
upon occasion.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|----|
| A dismembring knife | } | A Speculum ani | E |
| A Traine, | | Cauterizing iron | W |
| A Headsaw, | | Large spatulae, | C |
| A dismembring saw, | | Forceps for tee | Po |
| A speculum oris, | } | and a punch, | Di |
| | | small sringe. | Ho |
| A glister sringe, | | ier pot, | |
| A Catheter, | | Clyster pot, | |
| Cupping glasses | } | Mortar and pestle | |
| | | Blo | |

A Companion for a Chirurgion. 3

Blood porrenges,	}	Weights and scales,	
Spatula Mundana,		Searces, strainers.	
Splinters,		Tape,	
Junkes,		Tow.	
Sponges,		}	Thred and Needles to make rowlers.
Clouts,	}		A case of Lancets alwaies ready in his pocket.
Rowlers.			

Emplaisters.

• Sciptic Paracelsi		Great Diachilon with gums
• Diacalcitheos		Red lead plaister
• Bettony plaister		Coroneum
• Melilore : plaister		Vigoes great basilicon
• The lesser diachylon		Diatulphuris
• Griseum.		Nicotian
• Oxyroceum.		Sr Philip Paris plaister

Unguents.

• Egyptianum		Arregon
• White ointment which		Marratum
• Camphyre		Agrippæ
• Populeon		Tucia
• Dialthæa		Spleen ointment
• Honey and Sope		

Oyles of

Roses	Costus	P
Dill	Wax	R
Camomile, Wormes	St. Johns wort cor	V
Lillies	Egges. . . .	
Elder-flowers	Whelps . . .	R
Rue	Olives, Bayes .	R
Pepper	Sweet almonds	B
Fox	Bitter almonds	
Castoreum	Vitriol . . .	
Euphorbium	Sulphur . . .	L
Linseed	Bricks	V
Amber	Turpentine .	D
Nutmegs chym.	Spike, .	D
Antimony	Myrtles	Origan

Waters of

• Mints	Anniseeds	
Sassafras	Cinamon	
Holy thistle	Caelestial Water	
Triacle	Doctor Stevens	
Roses red, dam.	Common Lotion	
white	Strong Lie . .	
Plantaine	Vinegar	
Balme	Vinegar of Roses	
Angelica	Verluice	
Wormwood	Spirit of Wine .	C

Syrups of

• Wormwood	Diamoron .	A
• Lymons	Sloes .	

Popp

A Companion for a Chirurgeon. 5

Poppies		Oxymel simple
Roses solutive		Honey of Roses.
Violets		

Conserves of

Red Roses, Sloes		Barbaries
Rosemary flowers		Quinces.
Borage flowers		Woodsorrel.

Electuaries.

London Triacle		Confectio Alkermes
Venice Triacle		Electuary of the Egge.
Diatestaron		Mithridate
Diaphenicon		Diacatholicon.

Opiates.

- *Diafcardium*
- *Landanum Paracelsi*
- *Philonum Romanum, & Persicum.*

Pills.

<i>Aurea</i>	} sine quibus {	de Exphorbis
<i>Cochia</i>		
		<i>Russi</i>

Laxatives.

• <i>Confectio Hamech</i>	} <i>Benedicta laxativa</i>	
• <i>Pulvis Arthriticus</i>		} <i>Aloes Rosata.</i>
• <i>Aloes simple Joleb</i>		

Simples.

• Rubarbe	China
Polypody	Salia perilla
• Harts horne rasped	Guaiacum
• Harts horn burnt	Licorice
• Euphorbium	Juice of Licorice •
• Saffron	Licorice powder •
• French Barly	Wax, yellow & whi
Anniseeds	Harts suet
• Fennel seeds	Hogs suet •
• Carraway seeds	<i>Sperma Cati</i> •
• Cummin seeds	Dragons blood •
• Fenugreek seed	Cantharides •
• White starch	Bolus
Sugar	Allume •
Nutmegs	Allume burned •
Myrre	Linseed •
Mastick	White coperas •
Pitch	<i>Album Gracum</i> •
Rosin	Wheat bran •
• Turpentine	Mildust
	Beanes •
Flower of	Barley •
	Wheat

Corrosives.

- Trochisks of red Lead
- Precipitate
- Quicksilver

• *Lapis Medicamentosus*
Burnt Copperas.

Honey.

NExt I shall shew you how to use every
several instrument before mentioned,
together with the composition of all these
rehearsed medicines, with the natures, qua-
lities, and operations of every one of them,
according to the most approved Authors,
and the best modern practice.

*Certaine instructions concerning the use
of such instruments as I have men-
tioned in this Book.*

And first of the Incision knife.

THe use of this instrument is to cut the
skin or flesh upon needful occasions, in
paring away the putrid-part of a Gangrenous
member, after dismembring, in making fon-
tanellas, or issues, in opening apostems, in
scarifications, in using the Cupping-glass &c.

Let this instrument be alwaies kept clean
and bright, by being rubbed dry after it hath
been used, and sharp as any rasour. Let the
Artist ever hide it from the Patients sight

with a cloth, and also all other sharp instruments, for divers reasons.

Of the ordinary Scizzers.

THe Scizzers be very useful to cut cloth for Roulers, Lint, and Emplaisters; cut, and clip off proud flesh, loose skin, putrid flesh, or ends of sinews.

Of the Spatula.

THe Spatula is used to spread Emplaisters, to mingle your Unguents on your palm of your hand, to cover your Pleisters; also to mingle and stirre Unguents and Emplaisters in the composition; and of these I wish the Artist to have divers sorts of several sizes; of Iron, and of wood, kept very clean and handsome.

Of the small Probes.

THe Probe cannot be missing in the Chyrurgions Plaster-box, for without it can nothing be done artificially. The use of it, is to arme the eye with soft lints and with the other end to sound, or make probation of the depth of a wound: some time the small end armed with lint, is dipped in some Oyle, or Liquor, and conveyed into the bottome of an Ulcer, or Fistula thereby to mundifie, corrode, or heal the grief, according as occasion shall offer it self

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Of the Vvula Spoon.

THis Instrument serveth to put Pepper, salt, and fine Bole in, and putting it under the Vvula, or palate of the mouth, being fallen, and blowing the powder into the cavity behind it thorow the hollow pipe: it also serveth to warme a medicine in, as Vn- guents to dip in Tents when you want an ordinary spoon; also to poure scalding oyl, or Liquor into a wound, whereto I do constantly use it in green wounds, as hereafter you shall find in the ensuing discourse, of cutting of wounds.

Of the Levatory.

THe Levatory is a necessary Instrument to elevate a depressed Cranium, or skull; but the Artift shall in no wite be over curious, or hasty in the using it; for if he see, no evill symptoms appear, he may expect natures work, by which he shall perceive the skull depressed to rise and scale admirably. It may also serve many times to take off a scale of a bone after amputation, to the fingers or toes.

Of the stitching Quill and Needles.

THese are instrumēt's that cannot be missed in your Plaister-box: you shall therefore

10 *Vade Mecum; Or,*

have in your stitching Quill at least three or four
Needles of several sizes or bigness, with square
square points, well set, and ready armed
with green or red silk oyled, your needles
waies kept oyled, and clean from rust;
want of silk at any time upon necessity you
may use thread, rubbing it with some kind
of Emplaister: You must also have in your
said stitching Quill a Taylors needle or two
with thread to sew your rollers & make
them fast in the rolling of wounds, fracture
or dislocations.

Of the Director.

THe Director is an Instrument to guide
and direct the Incision knife, in dilati-
on or enlarging a wound when you are near
any vessels. They are also used in cutting
for the stone.

Of the Forceps.

THese are used to take off Emplaisters,
Pledgets, and Tents, to take out a splinter
of a bone, to hold up any piece of superfluous
flesh or skin, thereby the better to cut
it with the Scizzers, or incision knife, to
take out any thing that may chance into the
ear, nostrils, mouth, or throat; to take out
a bullet lying within reach, or any thing that

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the is offensive in a wound; and is an Instrument
wi of continual and very necessary use in Chi-
arm surgery.

les:

Spatula Lingua.

THe *Spatula Lingua*, or *speculum Lingua*,
is much like an ordinary spatula at
one end, only it is perforated and cut through
the better to hold the tongue down without
slipping off; the other end is made to scrape
the tongue that is furred in feavers, Can-
kers, or other affects of the mouth; it is u-
sed to hold down the tongue when you in-
ject any liquor into the throat, or apply any
medicine to the mouth or throat, or when
you would make inspection into the mouth
or throat in any effects of the Uvula, or in-
squinancies, Cankers, or excoriations of the
mouth or gums.

The Fleme.

IS an Instrument used to open gums, and
separate them from the tooth you in-
tend to pull out, compassing the tooth with
the round sharp end thereof close to the
tooth, piercing deeper by little and little, un-
till you feel it as low as the jaw-bone: Some
use to open a vein with this instrument, but
for mine own part, I do disallow it as very
uncertain.

uncertain, and dangerous for touching the Nerves, or great vessels.

Next we must look into the Salvatory to what Unguents we have there, to declare the Composition of them, their Vertues and Uses.

And first of Basilicon.

Basilicon is an Vnguent used almost in all kinds of wounds, ulcers and apertures, either *per se* or mixed with other unguents; for it hath the vertue to heat, humect, and mitigate pain: it digesteth and incarnateth wounds and ulcers and suppurate apertures, either hot or cold, being somewhat thick spread upon cloth or leather, and it mitigateth the pain thereof. It is likewise very fitly used with Precipitate, Ægyptiacum, or any corroding medicine, making them work with more ease and better mundifies: it is also good for burnings and scaldings; and is thus made.

Rx Yellow wax. Fat Rosin, Greek Pitch, of each half a pound.

L Oyle two pounds four ounces.

Melt the Rosin, and the Pitch in the Oyle then add the wax and boyl them to a just consistence.

Lini

Liniments of Arcens.

THis Arcæus Liniment is a soveraign
balme, not to be sufficiently commen-
ded in all wounds whatsoever, especially in
those of the head, where it doth meerly of it
self, all the intentions of healing, the Flux
of blood being first stayed; for it digesteth,
mundifieth, incarnateth and cicatrizeth, it de-
fendeth from accidents, and is very anodine:
I have divers times applyed it mixed with o-
ther unguents to painful ulcers, and fistula's
with good success: It is made as followeth.

Rx Gum elemni } Of each an ℥
Turpentine of the fire tree } and half,
Rammes suet old and tried, two ounces.
Old Hogs fat tried, one ounce.

Dissolve the gum in sack, and evaporate the sack, then put in the fats, and lastly the Terebinth, and mingle them well together.

THis unguent is used to incorne wounds, and ulcers, being first mundified, and it is a most precious balme to heal them; it is a good healer of burnings and scaldings, the fire first taken out; the composition is as followeth,

Yel-

Yellow wax, one pound.

Oyle, two pounds and half.

Turpentine, two ounces.

Rosin of the Pine-tree } Of each one
Colophony. } ounce and ha

Frankincense } Of each one
Masticke. } ounce.

Saffron, one dramme.

Dissolve the masticke in Sack, then put in the Oyl, Rosin, Colophony, and Frankincense, and when they are well melted scrap in the Wax, melt that, and then add the Turpentine, and lastly the Saffron when you take it off.

Unguent. Apostolorum.

WEE commonly use this unguent to cleanse and scoure foul ulcers and fistula's, and to make a good ground for healing; it abateth spongyous flesh, and is of temperature hot and dry; and is made as followeth.

Rx Turpentine

Rosin

White Wax

Ammoniac

} Of each fourteen drams

Long Aloes

Male Frankincense

Bdellium

} Of each six drams.

Myrrh,

A Companion for a Chirurgeon. 15

Myrthe, Galbanum

} Of each half an ounce.

Opopanax, Verdigreace

} Of each two drams.

o
d ha Licharge

Nine drams.

Oyle, If it be Summer, two pounds.

If Winter, three pounds.

nt i Vinegar as much as will suffice to dissolve
nki the *Ammoniacum, Galbanum, and Opopanax.*

crap Make the Ointment according to Art.

Lucatullies Balsome.

yo **I**T is good for burns, inflammations, fresh wounds, ulcers, fistulaes, being poured in scalding hot; for so I use it to incorne fresh wounds. In bruises, ulcers of the reins, stone dsi in the kidneys or bladder, with difficulty of ear making water, I use to give one dram in Sack o for bruises, in White wine for the stone: It is at made as followeth.

Rx. Oyle, one pound and half.

Spanish wine, one pound

ns Boil them to the consumption of half the Sack, then scrape in

White Wax, three ounces.

Boyl them untill all the wine be consumed: take it from the fire and put in

Veni e Turpentine washed in Rose-water, six ounces.

Boil

Boil them a little, then take them from the fire, and sprinkle then in halfe an ounce of red sanders in powder, and stir it until be cold, lest the Sanders lye in the bottom

Unguent. Diapompholigos.

IS good to heal painful ulcers in any part of the body, especially of the yard, betwixt glans and præputium, as also on fretting or painful ulcers of the leggs, anywhere. It is very much used before other unguents against all virulent, painful and corrosive ulcers. In *Noli me tangere* the face, it hath been well experienced, is very useful in divers occasions: It is made as followeth:

Rx Oyle of Roses, sixteen ounces.

Juice of Nightshade, six ounces.

Boyle them untill the juice be consumed then add

White wax, five ounces:

Lead burnt & washed	} Of each one
Pompholix prepared	
Pure Frankincense	

ounce.

Make them into the forme of an Vnguent according to Art.

Vnguent

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from Vnguent *Nutritum*, or *Triapharmacum*.
This unguent is used in curing Erysipelas,
excoriations or bladders of the skin,
and such as are called the shingles. It is good
to take out the fire in burnings and scaldings
and it hindreth the falling down of any moist
phumor to any ulcers in any part of the body
being spread upon cap-paper thin, and laid
over the whole distempered part; also against
any sleight scabbiness or itching humour
whencesoever it is. It is an especial good de-
fensive against any scalding, or vicious hu-
mour flowing to any ulcer; I do often mix it
with other unguents in curing ulcers: the
composition is as followeth.

Rx Litharge of gold, searced very fine, half a
pound.

Oyle of Roses, one pound.

Wine vinegar, four ounces.

Put the Litharge into a mortar, powre into it
now a little Oyle, then a little Vinegar, wor-
king them up and down very well, untill the
Litharge hath drunk up all the liquor, and
come to the consistence of an Oyntment,
and white.

Desiccativum rubrum.

IS used to dry up and siccatrize ulcers, that
by reason of their moisture are hard to
siccatrize; it is used spread on Lint, either by
it

it self, or mixed with a little Diapomphidagos : it is thus made.

Oyle of Roses Omphacine, one part
and half.

White Wax, five ounces.

Melt them together, and put them into
leadenn mortar, and sprinkle into them

Earth of Lemons or bole armeny } Of
Lapis Calimmaris finely beaten. } fow

Litharge of gold,

Cerusse of each three ounces.

Camphire, one Dram.

Work them all very well together in
mortar to the form of an unguent.

These are for the Salvatory; next I sh
shew you the making of Emplaisters, alay
then take the rest in order.

Emplaisters.

And first of Stipticum Paracelsi.

IT is an admirable Emplaister for the
ring wounds and Itabbes, and also in th
cure of all dangerous wounds whatsoever : p
hath the precedence as well for conruse
wounds, as incised; for it asswageth pain
defendeth from accidents, dissoloth, molli
fieth, attracteth, incarneth, digesteth, conso
lidate

A Companion for a Chirurgion. 19

mp^hidates, and is good for any ol^ache, pro-
ceeding of a cold cause; it is especial good
por^o for ulcers on the legs, or elsewhere, in any
part of the body. It is very excellent in
wounds of the head; it separateth the soule
int^r from the good flesh, as I have experienced
in members amputated in the p^urid part, and
f^e hinders the growth of that which is naught.
fow^o It is a sure remedy for cut nerves, or brui-
sed.

It draws out iron, wood, or lead from
wounds being only laid upon them.

nⁱ It cures the biting and sting of venomous
beasts, and drawes out the poyson.

sh^e It maturates apostumes of any sort, being
alayd upon them.

It is an especial remedy against cancers,
fistula's scrophula's, *Ignem Persicum*.

It easeth all pains of wounds or strokes.

It is good for ruptures.

Where the head is inflated, shave away
the hairs, and lay on this Emplaster and it
cures it.

th^e It easeth the pains of the back being ap-
plied.

se^e It will last in full force at least fifty yeers:
the composition which I use is thus made.

Red Lead

Lapis Caliminaris

} Of each half a
} pound

Litharge.

Litharge of gold and silver. } Of each three ounces.

Oyl of Olives, and Linseed, of each and halfe. Oyle of Bayes half a pound.

Wax, Colophony, of each one pound.

Vernish, Turpentine, each half a pound.

Opoponax

Galbanum

Sagapenum

Ammoniacum

Bdellium

Yellow Amber

Olibanum

The best myrrhe

Aloes Epatick

Aristolochy long and round,

Night Mummie

Loadstone, bloodstone

White and red Corall

Mother of Pearle

Dragons blood

Sealed earth

White Copperas.

Flowers of Antimony, two Drams.

Crocus Martis, as much.

Camphire, one ounce,

The manner of Preparing it, is thus.

THe five gums must be steeped in Vineger, melted, and the Vineger evaporated.

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ed: and the gums strained through a pretty thick canvas, then boyled again, and again strained; and because of the dregs which will be strained out, therefore must the dose of your gums be increased: being thus used, let them be put into a clean pan, upon a gentle fire, untill they be thick.

Put your Linseed oyle and Sallet oyle into another pan, and put to them the litharge of gold and silver, and let them boyl, ever stirring them, untill the oyle be coloured, then put in the Calaminaris in powder; and a little after add the red lead, working them together for almost two houres, and untill they be almost boyled enough, which you may prove by putting a drop upon your nail, and if it congeal and run not abroad, then it is enough.

Then add the Vernish, oyle of bayes, wax and colophony, and when they be all well mixed, and melted, then warm your pan with the gums, and presently pour into it all that is in the second pan, stirring it very fast, that it may incorporate as it runs into the gums, and let your pan stand all this while on warm coals, but beware of boyling, for then your gums will go one way, and your oyles another: afterwards put in the powders by degrees, still stirring it for about an hour.
Lastly,

Latily, add your Camphire dissolved in late
of Juniper if it be to be had, then put in a
the more wax and Colophony.

You shall know when it is boyled enough
by putting a stick with some drops of the
Emplaister on it in cold water; if it be hard
and stick to thy fingers, then must it be cha
led longer, untill it wax harder. Then take
it from the fire, and pour it into a great
sel full of water, and work it out with y
hands anointed with the oyls of camomile, S
roses, juniper, earth worms, Hypericon, I
each a like quantity mingled together; w
it thus about three or four hours, and mulc
it up in rowls, and keep them in soft bod
ther.

In the composition of this Emplaister, pro
shall according to *Paracelsus*, observe thre
intentions: viz.

1. The healing by reason of the wax and
Colophony.

2. The taking away of accidents, which
is by gums: viz. Opopanax, Galbanum
Sagapenum, Baellium, Ammoniacum.

3. The putrefaction; for there is no wound
without accidents, but is subject to putrefa
faction, as wormes, and evill flesh growi
up, which is taken away, and hindered by
those things which do so greatly consist

in late, as the mastick, myrre, and the like.
4. That the part be preserved from filth,
cabs, dry scales, cramp, convulsion, stupor,
and the like accidents, which is done through
of the strength of the minerals: to wit the Li-
tharge, red Lead, Antimony, Cerusse, Mar-
chelhaue, Calaminaris, and the like. And so
much concerning *Supticum Paracelsi*.

Diacalcithea, or Diapalma.

IS an Emplaiter that mitigateth pain, and
is a good defensative against all vene-
mous humors, and is used last in wounds, and
ulcers, to induce a cicatrice, which it is very
good for: also it hath a very good quality to
allwage the pain in the small of the back,
proceeding from disordered kidneys, com-
mitting of a hot cause, as well concerning the
stone and gravel, as in the gonorrhea: and
dissolved or relented with oyl of Roses, or
elders, or of linseed, it is a very good medi-
cine to heal burnings and scaldings.

I do use it in fractures after the first ope-
ning, covering the member at least two hands
breadth upon the fracture, with the Emplai-
ster spread upon cloth; and in great inflam-
mations in summer time, I do dissolve it in
oyl of Roses, and so apply it to the fracture:
it is thus made.

Rx. Hogs

Rx. Hogs fat, fresh and old, } Two pounds
and cleaned from the skins }

Old Oyle, Scumme of fil- } Of each the
ver, beat and searched, } pounds

Chalcis burned and powdered, four ounces

Make it after this manner.

First boyle the Litharge, Oyl, and
a good while, ever stirring it with an oak
stick newly cut, and the skin peeled off,
when it is grown thick, then take it from
the fire, and put it in the white vitriol
want of true Chalcities, and work and in-
corporate them well together, and thou
have a good Emplaister, which must be
dried, and made up in rowles.

Emplaister of Betony.

IS an especial plaister for wounds in
head.

It is good in green wounds and ulcers
any part of the body.

It mitigateth inflammation.

It detergeth, aggrinates, and incarnates
and also cicatrizeth : and is thus made :

Rx. Juice of betony

Plantaine, and
Smallage

} Of each one pound

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Wax	}	Of each half a pound.
Pitch		
Rosin		
Turpentine.		

Boyle the Wax and Rosin in the juices, al-
waies stirring them untill the juices be wa-
sted, then add the Terebinth and Pitch, incor-
porating them well, by stirring.

*Emplastrum Griseum, or of Lapis
Caliminaris.*

THis Emplaster I do commonly use in
healing Ulcers which are hard to be
cicatrized; and it is marvellous good in cu-
ring Buboës, as well Venereal as Pestilenti-
al. It is also the most incarnative of any Em-
plaster that is in use. The composition is
after this manner.

<i>R.</i> <i>Lapis Calaminer.</i>	prepared, one ounce.
Litharge	two ounces.
Ceruse,	half an ounce.
Tutty,	one dram.
Turpentine,	six drams.
White wax,	one ounce and half.
Harts suet,	two ounces.
Choise frankincence,	five drams.
Mastick,	three drams.

C

Myrrh.

Myrrhe, two drams.

Camphyre, one dram and half.

Wax and harts suet, as much as

serve of each to reduce the rest of the ingredients into form of an Emplaister.

Of the Melilote Emplaister.

THis Emplaister is good in green wounds for it draweth, and healeth well; it attracteth and bringeth forward a cold postume, and is made of the juice of Melilot, Camomile, and Wormwood, with Turpentine and Wax, and is an especial secret, and the best, and onelyest thing ever knew in curing kybed heels, and canblanes, either broken or before they are taken; I do use it often upon gun shot wounds to keep the orifice open, and to warme and comfort the parts.

Of Diachylon parvum.

THis Emplaister is very good to dissolve schirrous tumors of the Liver, spleen, reins, belly, or else where as, the composition will shew, being all of mollifying and dissolving ingredients; it serveth generally for hot or cold causes, but chiefly for hot. It is used to womens breasts in childbed, when they desire to dry up their milk, being

upon linnen cloth, and applied over all the breast, and towards the arm-pit. It is thus compounded.

Rx. The mucilage of Fennugreek seed, Linseed, and March mallow-roots. } Of each one pound.

Clear old oyl, three pounds.
Litharge, one pound and half.

Let the Litharge be finely beaten, and put to the Oyle, and boyled with a gentle fire, stirring it well with a Spalter, untill they be well mixed; take them from the fire and let them coole a while, then powre into the pan your mucilages, and mingle them well, and boyle them to an Emplaster of good consistence.

Dyachylon magnum, with gums.

This Dyachylon dissolveth, maturateth, and mollifieth hardnesse, and is principally good in apostumes; and is compounded after this manner.

Rx. Litharge of gold finely scarced, one pound.

Oyles of Ireos

Annise

Camomile

{ Of each eight ounce

The macilages of Marsh-
mallow roots, of Lin-
seed, and Fenugreek
seed

Raisons

Fat figs

Ising glasse

Juice of Ireos

And Sea onion

of each two da

drams

a half.

Æsypus, or Oyle of
sheeps feet.

Turpentine,

three ounce

Rosin of the pine

{ Of each n

Yellow wax.

} ounces.

Mingle them and make up your Emplait
S.A. then Rx. these gums following.

Bdellium

Sagapenum

Ammoniacum

{ Of each one ounce.

Dissolve the gums in Wine, strain them, C
boyle them to the thickness of honey, & yo
put them to the aforesaid lump of Empl ge
ster: and so you have *Diachilon magna* th
cum gummis.

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Emplastrum Oxycroceum

I Sanodine, attracting, mollifying and comforting; allwageth pains of the Gout proceeding of a cold cause, and is good in cold aches, and by the attracting vertue it hath, it draweth out vapors *per poros cutis*, or the sweat veins in the skin, whereby it often unladeth the body of vicious and naughty humors, which otherwise might endanger the Patient. It is thus made :

Rx. Saffron	{	Of each four ounces.
Ship pitch		
Colophony		
Wax.		
Turpentine	{	Of each one ounce and three drams.
Galbanum		
Ammoniacum		
Myrrhe		
Olibanum		
Mastick,		

C Compound it after this manner: first melt your wax, Colophony, and Turpentine together, then take it from the fire, and put in the Pitch while it is yet hot, then add your Galbanum Ammoniacum, Frankincense and Myrrh dissolved in vinegar; next put in your Mastick in fine powder, and lastly your Saffron,

from steeped in vinegar and powdered; and so make your Emplaster according to Art.

Emplastrum de minic.

THis red Lead Plaister dissolveth humors, allwageth pains, mollifieth, repelleth; and is commonly used upon wounds and ulcers to further good healing, and induce a cicatrize; it is used in bruised and wrenched joynts; if you use Mr. Gales composition which I have made use of several times; and also both to mundifie, incarnate and cicatrize.

The composition of the ordinary Minium-Plaister sold in shops, is as followeth.

R^x. Red Lead, nine ounces.

Oyle of Roses. one pound and half.

White wine Vinegar, six ounces.

Boyl them to the just consistence of an Emplaister; let your red Lead be beaten, and searced very fine; boyl your Oyle and vinegar together till half the vinegar be wasted, then put in your Minium, and boyl it till the vinegar be quite consumed, and the Plaister look blackish.

It is also prepared with Vinegar in this manner.

R^x. Red.

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R^x. Red lead one pound.
Oyl of Roses one pound and a half.
Wax four ounces.

First put your oyl on the fire with your Minium finely powdered, boyling it with stirring untill the colour change to blackish, then slice in the Wax, and boil it to the just consistence.

The other of *Vigo* is thus.

R^x. Oyl of Roses of the best, one pound and half.

Oyl of Myrtles } Of each four
Unguent Populeon } ounces.

Hens fat two ounces.

Wethers suet } Of each half a
Cows suet } pound.

Hogs fat seven ounces.

Litharge of gold and silver, 3 ounces and halfe.

Cerusse } four ounces.

Red lead } three ounces.

Turpentine } ten ounces.

Wax as much as shall suffice.

Melt all your fat in your Oyles, then put in your minerals finely searced, and boyle them untill they begin to turn blackish, then adde your turpentine and Populeon, and lastly scrape in your Wax, and boyl it up.

Emplastrum Ceroneum.

THis Emplaiter is very good against any grief of the shoulders or brest; it easeth the Liver, Spleen, and guts, helpeth the three sorts of Dropsies; cures the pains of the upper guts, and the extream fits of the Collick; comforts the reins, and bladder; applyed to the loynes and breast often, it amendeth the distempers of them; it availeth much in the griefs of the matrix; it helps the gout, Sciatica, and pain in the joynts; apply it to the stomack of those that have cold feavers, and it helps them; it cures the bitings of mad Dogs, and the stinging of Serpents, Snakes, or other venomous creatures; and is made as followeth:

Rc. Pitch pulld from old ships	} Of each	
Yellow wax unwashed,		7 drams.
Sagapenum	} six drams.	
Ammoniacum		
Turpentine	} Of each four	
Colophony		drams
Saffron.		
Aloes	} Of each three	
Male Frankinsense		drams.

Myrrhe

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Myrrhe

Styrax Calamite

Mastick

Opopanax

Galbanum

Allum

Fenugreek seed

Dregs of liquid Styrax.

Bdellium,

of each one dram.

Lytharge,

half a dram.

The manner of compounding I need not set down, because there is not any Ingredient in this, nor any the ensuing Emplaisters which is not repeated in the former *Recipes*, with the ordering of them severally.

Basilicon Magnum Vigo.

THis Emplaitter of Vigo I have found singular for fresh cuts, and very incarnative in Ulcers, and all sorts of wounds; and is good in fractures after the seventh day, and is made as followeth:

Rx Hogs fat

Calves suet

Weather suet

of each half a pound

Goats suet

Earth wormes prepared

Ship pitch

Rosin of the pine

of each two ounces,

Oyle of Roses

eight ounces.

C 5

Juice

Juice of Yarrow,
And Woodbine. of each three ounces

Leavs and seeds of }
St. Johns Wort. } Of each one handfull

Seeth them untill the juices be watted,
then strain them and put them to the liquor.

Red lead

Sealed earth finely beaten } Of each one
ounce and
an half.

Litharge of gold and } Of each three ounce
silver. } ces and half.

Of the best Turpentine, six ounces

Mastick powdred, ten drams

White wax as much as will suffice.

And boyl it to an Emplaitter, or cerot,
which you will; for indeed *Vigo*^s calls it a
cerot, but I use to put in as much wax as will
make it an Emplaitter.

Emplastrum Diasulphuris,

The Emplaitter *Diasulphuris* is most
excellent in the cure of all ulcers, of
what sort soever, and is made as followeth.

R^c. Oyl of Sulphure. three ounces.

Wax. half an ounce.

Colophony three drams.

Myrrhe, as much in weight as all the rest.

Melt the Wax, and Colophony in the oyl,
and

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and mix them well, then sprinkle in your Myrthe finely powdered, and boil them with a gentle fire, ever stirring it with a spatula untill they are well mingled, then take it from the fire and make it up.

Emplastrum Nicotiani.

This Emplaster is hot and dry, it digesteth, resolvethe, and dryeth up humors that are cold moist, thick, and clammy; in the Scrophula, and other hard tumors springing from a cold cause; it mightily softens, and resolves the Strumæ, and all other hard tumors having their beginning from cold humors. The composition follows:

Rx. The juice of the greatest Nicotian, half a pound, The juice of the great Pontick Wormwood three ounces.

Oyles of Hypericon, Ireas and Elder, of each one ounce and half.

Leaves of great Pontick wormwood, Prunellæ.

Matthiolus great Scrophulary, of each one handful. White wine one ounce and half.

Boil them all together to the consumption of almost all the wine, and juices in a vessel of brasse, alwayes stirring it with a wooden spatula, then strain it in a presse, then melt these things following. Yel-

Yellow wax, four ounces.

Goats suet, Turpentine, of each two ounces.

Mastick

Myrrh

Frankinsence

} Of each one ounce finely powdered.

and put them all together to the other liquor and boyle them a little, then cool it, and make it up.

Sir Philip Paris his Emplaiſter.

THis Emplaiſter is excellent for divers things; if you lay it upon the ſtomack it provoketh appetite, and taketh any grief from the ſame; laid to the belly, it eaſeth the Collick ſpeedily; laid to the reins it ſtoppeth the bloody flux, running of the reins heat of the kidneys and weakneſs of the back; it healeth ſwellings, aches, bruifes; it breaketh fellons, and apoſthumes, and healeth them; it draweth out humors without breaking the ſkin: it healeth the diſeaſes of the fundament: layd upon the head it helpeth the head-ach, mvula, and eyes: laid to the belly it provoketh the months; and openeth the matrice for conception. The compoſition is as followeth:

R. Common oyl, two pounds.

Red lead } Of each one pound

Ceruſſe } beaten ſmall.

Caſtel ſoap, twelve ounces,

Incorpo-

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Incorporate these well together in an earthen pan, well glased before you put them to boyle; then put them upon a gentle fire of coals for one hour, ever stirring it with a spatula, then encrease fire till the red turn grayish, continuing your stirring; drop a little upon a trencher; if it cleave not thereto, then it is enough; dip linnen cloths therein and smooth them with a sleek-stone, the rest make up in rolles; it will last twenty years.

Let the Artist observe a true boyling of all Emplaisters; for over much boyling not only makes the Emplaister too hard, but also evaporates the vertues of divers ingredients: likewise, too little boyling doth not incorporate them, neither will they stick upon the place, besides the inconvenience of carrying them; let all your gummies in any Emplaister be finely powdered, dissolved in sack or Vinegar, and strained through a canvas, and the vinegar or sack evaporated at the fire, and then put to the rest; where Turpentine or Saffron are added, it must be when the rest are boyled enough, giving them but two or three walmes after you have put them in; and with those Emplaisters which I have here set down, you need not fear to dresse any wound whether incised or contused, or any ulcer of what sort soever.

Next

Next I shall shew you what oyls and unguents it is needful to have in readiness for store, and how you shall make them, and they are these.

Unguentum	{	Ægyptiacum	Arregon,
		Album camphoratum, Marti-	
		atum,	
		Populeon,	Agrippa,
		M:l Saponis	Tutia,
		Dialthæa.	Spleneticum.

And first of Ægyptiacum.

THis Unguent doth scour and mundifie all rotten ulcers, and is best used scalding hot, for then the usual paine and corrosion it procureth will be the sooner past over; in like manner, it is to be used in any venemous wounds made either with poisoned shot, or bit with mad dogs, or any other veremous creature, or in great contused wounds, wherein for preventing them from the fear of a gangrene it excelleth; it serveth also to be used alone, or mixed with any lotion for ulcers of the mouth or throat, especially in the scurvy.

This unguent drieth vehemently, and is absterfive; of temperament hot and dry, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Ver.

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R. Verdigrease, five drams.

Hony, fourteen drams.

Strong Vineger, seven drams.

Boyle them all together to an oyntment thick and red.

Album Camphoratum.

THe White ointment with Camphire is good to coole and heal any hot moist Pustles; it cureth excoriation of the skin in any place, but chiefly in the yard, betwixt *glans* and *preputium*; it also healeth burnings and scaldings very well, and is good to be applied to any painful ulcer, for it asswageth pain, and healeth well: it is cold, anodine, mollificative, and attractive. It is made as followeth:

Oyle of Roses, nine ounces.

Good Cernisse washed in Rose-water, 3 ounces
White wax, two ounces.

Make it into an ointment according to Art; if you will have it with Camphire, then add to this proportion of Camphire two drams.

Unguentum Populeon.

THis Oyntment serveth well to asswage the paine of the Scurvy, by annointing in the parts grieved therewith, it asswageth pain in any part of the body, and it easeth the

the dolor of a caustick medicine by being applied cold upon a Pledget to the place grieved: it procures sleep in Fevers, if you anoint the temples, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet therewith: it is cold and moist, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Buds of Poplar tree fresh gathered,
one pound and halfe.

New Hogs Lard unsalted, three pounds.

Beat the buds, and macerate them in the grease untill such time as you may get these herbs following,

Leaves of black Poppy,

Mandrake,

Tops of Brambles,

Leaves of Henbane,

Night-shade,

Lettuce,

Prickmadam,

House-Leek,

Violets,

Navelwort.

Bur e,

Of each three ounces.

Beat them all and mingle them with the fat and buds, and so let them stand ten daies, then powre to them a pint of Rose-water, and boyle them with a gentle fire untill the water and all the Liquor be consumed; cool it a little, and strain it, and if need be boyle it

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it a gain untill it come to an ointment. In want of Mandrake take a double quantity of Henbane.

Unguentum Dialthææ.

THe unguent of Dialthæa, or Marshmallows, is good against all pains of the breast, of a cold cause, and against the Plurisie; it warmeth, mollifieth, and comforteth all the parts of the body, which are evill disposed through cold infirmities; it is good against stiffnesse, and pains in the joynts in the Scurvy. It is good for cut Nerves, pains in the sides, and hardnesse of the sinews, and is resolute: and is thus made.

Rx. Roots of Marshmallows, two pounds.

Linseed,

Fenugreek, of each one pound.

Pulpe of Sea-Onions, half a pound.

Oyle four pounds.

Wax, one pound.

Turpentine,

Gum of Ivy,

Gálbanum,

Colophony,

Rosin.

} Of each two
} ounces.

} Of each half a pound.

Let the Roots be well washed and bruised, as also the Fenugreek-seed, Linseed, and Sea Onions, and then put them to macerate for three

three dayes in eight pound of water, the fourth day boyl them and strain out the Mucilage or thick slime, and then,

Rx. Of this Mucilage, two pounds;
And boyl it with the Oyle, untill the juice be consumed; then put in the Wax, Rosin and Colophony, and when they are melted, adde your Turpentine; lastly, your Galbanum and Gum of Ivy dissolved in Vineger must be put in, and so boyle them all a little; then take it from the fire and stirr it untill it be almost quite cold, that all may be well incorporated together.

Ungt Saponis.

THis is made of Honey and Sope mixed together of each equall parts, and is applied for the first medicine to burnings or scaldings to take out the fire, and is for that purpose exceeding good.

THis Ointment is called one of the hottest Oyntments, and is generally good against all cold affects of the outward parts of the body; it much warmeth, and comforteth the sinews; it is good against Convulsions, and Cramps; it is good to annoyne the ridge bone of the back, and the part neer the Kidneys against the paynes there

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and also to annoint the stomack and belly,
upon any cold grief, it is also good to an-
noint the body of them which have the
quarrane Feaver, the falling sickness, the
pains of the joints, and the like cold disea-
ses: and is thus made:

R^x. Rosemary

Marjerom

Mother time

Rue

Roots of Cuckoe-pint

Roots of wild cucumb.

Bay leaves

Sage

Savine

Briony roots

Fleabane

Laurell, nine ounces.

Leaves of wilde cucumber.

Nep.

} Of each four ʒ.
and half

} Of each four ounces.

} Of each half
a pound.

Let all these be gathered in the month of
May, and well cleansed, and beat them green,
and macerate them seven dayes in six pound
of the best oyle and one pint of *Aqua Vite*,
then boyle them untill they be shrunk, and
the water consumed, then straine the Oyle,
in which you shall melt these things follow-
ing.

Wax

Wax, fifteen ounces.
 Bears grease,
 Oyle of Bayes, of each three ounces.
 Oyle of Musk, half an ounce.
 Oyle of Peter one ounce,
 Butter, four ounces.

Work these well altogether, then strow in
 to them these powders following.

Mastik

Olibanum

Pellitory

Euphorbium

Ginger

Pepper.

} Of each one ounce,

These being all finely powdred, must be
 sprinkled into the former, and so reduced in
 to the forme of an unguent.

Unguentum Martiatum.

THis Vnguent as it is composed of many
 ingredients, so it is good for many
 griefs: for it discusseth cold causes in the
 head, sinewes and joints; it removeth paine
 from the breast and stomacke, proceeding
 from cold; it prevaieth against convulsions
 it helpeth the resolution of the sinews, dead
 palsie, and the hip gout, the gout in the
 hands or feet, and other joints of the body

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it mollifieth hard pustles and tumors in the flesh; it aslwageth the hard swellings of the liver and spleen, easeth the pain in the small guts, and cureth the ache in the reins, and is chiefly used in dropies, and affects of the spleen: and is thus made.

R Bay leaves, 2 Of each eight
Rosemary, 5 ounces.
Rue, seven ounces.
Tamarisk, six ounces.

Danewort	Pimpernell
Marjerum	Agrimony
Savine	Wormwood
Water-mints	Primroses
Sage	Our ladies herb
Basil	Tops of Elder
Poly mountain	Orpine
Calamint	Housleek
Mugwort	Yarrow
Envia Campana	Germander
Bettony	Centaury
Brank urfine	Great plantaine
Clivers.	Strawberry leaves
Winde-flower	Smiths balm
or Pellitory of	Cinque-
the wall.	foyle

Of each of these four ounces and half.

Roots of Marsh mallow, 2 Of each 3 ounces.
Cummin seed, 5
Myrthe.

Fe-

Fennigreek, one ounce and half
Seed of the great nettle.

Violets Valerian the greater

Red poppy Moschata

Horse mint Harts tongue

Sorrel Oxe eye

Venus haire Southernwood

Woodbine Harts marrow

Cardus, Syrax, calamite, of each half
ounce.

Butter, ten drams.

Bears fat

Hens fat

Mastick

Frankinsence, of each one ounce.

Nard oyl, two ounces.

Wax, two pounds.

Your herbs being all fresh shall be shred, and
infused seven dayes in eight pound of Oyl
and odoriferous wine; on the eighth day be
them to the consumption of the Wine, co
it a little and strain it; then put in again yo
oyl into the pan and heat it on the fire gen
ly, and being pretty warme put into it yo
butter, suet, fats, oyle, and wax, next yo
storax dissolved in Wine, and a little To
pentine mingled with it, then powder yo
Mastick, Myrrhe, and Frankincense, a
sprinkle them into the rest, then ming

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and incorporate them all well together with a spatula, and put them up.

Unguentum Agrippæ.

THis Oynment is good against the Dropsie, affects of the Spleen and pain in the belly; it doth mollifie, attenuate, divide, and dissipate *Oedemata corporis*, as saith *Philip Barrow*; it is good in old affects of the sinews, easeth pain of the kidneys, and by annointing looseth the belly. It is thus made:

R. Roots of Briony, two pounds.

Roots of wild Cucumber, one pound.

Scales of sea onyon, half a pound.

Fresh roots of Oris, three ounces.

Roots of male-Fern

Danewort. } of each two ounces.

Aron. }

Beat them all fresh, and steep them in fou pound of white sweet Oyle the space of six or eight daies, then boyle them with a gentle fire, untill the roots begin to shrink, then strain them, and put to your oyle of white wax six ounces, and melt them together to the consistence of an unguent.

Fenugreek, one ounce and halfe
Seed of the great nettle.

Violets Valerian the greater

Red poppy Moschata

Horse mint Harts tongue

Sorrel Oxe eye

Venus haire Southernwood

Woodbine Harts marrow

Carduus, Styra, calamite, of each halfe
ounce.

Butter, ten drams.

Bears fat

Hens fat

Mastick

Frankinsence, of each one ounce.

Nard oyl, two ounces.

Wax, two pounds.

Your herbs being all fresh shall be shred, and infused seven dayes in eight pound of Oyl and odoriferous wine; on the eighth day beat them to the consumption of the Wine, add it a little and strain it, then put in again your oyl into the pan and heat it on the fire gently, and being pretty warme put into it your butter, suet, fats, oyle, and wax, next your storax dissolved in Wine, and a little Turpentine mingled with it, then powder your Mastick, Myrrhe, and Frankincense, and sprinkle them into the rest, then mingle

A Companion for a Chirurgion. 47

and incorporate them all well together with a spatula, and put them up.

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Roots of male-Fern

Danewort. } of each two ounces.

Aron. }

Beat them all fresh, and steep them in fou pound of white sweet Oyle the space of six or eight daies, then boyle them with a gentle fire, untill the roots begin to shrink, then strain them, and put to your oyle of white wax six ounces, and melt them together to the consistence of an unguent.

Un-

Unguentum Tutia.

THis ointment is a good dryer, and is used in distillations of the eyes, and is astringent, cooling, stopping, and filling up. It is thus made.

R. Tutty stone, prepared two ounces.
Caliminaris stone, often burned } one
and quenched in plantain water } ounce
Powder them very fine, then take

Hogs fat, one pound and half.
Wash it in Rose water three or four times then put it into your powders, and work them well together to an ointment. In stead of hogs grease you may make the ointment with unguent of Roses, and that will be the best.

Unguentum Splenicum.

IS used in affects of the Spleen, and very necessary to be in readiness, and is made as followeth :

R. Oyle of Capers, one ounce.

Oyle of Lillies, and

Camomile,

Fresh butter,

Juice of Briony, and

Sow-bread, of each half an ounce.

Boil them to the consumption of the juice and then add these things following.

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Aminoniacum dissolved in Vineger, two
drams and a halfe.

Hens fat,

Marrow of Calves legs,

Oesypus, of each half an ounce.

The bark of the roots of Tamarisk, and
Capers.

Cetrach.

Roots of Fearn, of each one dram.

Powder of the seeds of *Agnus castus*,
and Broome, of each one scruple.

Wax, as much as will serve to make
them up into the form of an Unguent.

These are all Unguents very necessary for
a Surgeon to have continually in store; for
with these he may be able through his own
practice to dress any wound, from the first
to the last. Next we will look what Oyles
are fitting to be had, and those I conceive
may be such as follow; that is,

Oyle of Roses.

THis Oyle is anodine, and doth refrige-
rate, and corroborate, and therefore is
good against hot Diseases, as Erysipelas &c.
also with *Mel Rosarum*, it is a good balme
for wounds in the head, and elsewhere, and
hath divers other worthy uses in Chirurgie-
ry, and is thus made.

D

R. Oyl

R^x Oyle Olive, one pound.

In the which you shall infuse four ounces of red Roses (gathered, blowne and stamped in a mortar) in a glass vessel, and let them in the Sun. or seven or eight daies; then boyle it a little, and straine it, and adde as many more Roses, and Sunne and strain them as you did the former, shaking them every day do thus three several times, but let the last infusion stand forty daies in the Sun, and then you may either set them up so, or strain them out which you will.

Oyle of Dill.

IS anodine and comforting, it concocteth crude tumors, causeth sleep, mitigateth the headach, refresheth the wearied members, strengtheneth the sinews, dissolveth the wind, is profitable for Convulsions, and against swageth aches, easeth pains, and hath many other good uses: and is thus made.

R. Oyle of olive, one pound.

Flowers and leaves of Dill, four ounces. Make three several infusions, as you did your Roses; to the last infusion you must put four ounces of the juice of Dill, and boyle the oyle gently untill the juice be consumed.

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Oyle of Camomile.

Oyle of Camomile resolveth moderately, and calefieth by anointing the parts grieved; it is good for the Collick, Stone, weariness, and for Aches, Feavers, and for all other things with the former; it is also very convenient in Clysters for all gripings and tortions of the guts, and yieldeth great comfort to the intrayles by the good odour and warmth thereof. It is made by infusion forty daies, with the flowers and oyl-olive, as before you did your Dill.

Oyle of Wormes.

This oyle of Earth-worms helpeth the aches of the joynts in any part of the body, and doth strengthen and comfort well the sinews weakned and payned; and is good against Convulsions, and Cramps; and is also a good balme for wounded sinews, and is made as followeth.

R. Earth worms, half a pound.

Wash them well in White Wine, and then put to them

Common Oyle, two pounds.

Wine, eight ounces.

Boile them in a well glased vessel, untill the wine be consumed, then strain it, and put it up.

Oyl of Lillies.

THis oyle doth moderately warm, and resolve, asswageth pain, mollifieth hard tumors, doth much mitigate the violence of diseases and is very effectual against pains of the breast and stomack, and allayeth all the inordinateness of the reins and bladder, and is good with the other unction things to use to annoint the lower parts of women in travel; it is made as your former oyls of Lilly flowers and oyle, but the yellow spikes in the midst of the flowers must be thrown away.

Oyle of Rue.

IS good for the pain in the knees, and g. oynes, for the gowt, pain of the head and midriff, sprung from a hot and dry cause. It warms and comforts the bladder matrice, and sides, and helps their griefs; it is made of Rue bruised, and oyle olive, and oyle of Roses is made.

Oyle of Pepper.

Oyle of Pepper is good in any cold grief of the Nerves, as the Palsie, Cramp, Convulsion, trembling, and luxation; it helpeth the falling sickness, hip gowt, and paines in the joints; it easeth the paines

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the Backe, and Colick, opens obstructions, and wonderfully helps the matrice by calesying it and drying up the humidity thereof; it helpeth the cold griefs of the fundament, the diseases of the kidnies and bladder, and breaks the stone; and is made as followeth.

R. Of Pepper long
Black, and } Of each three drams.
White, }

Of Myrobal } Chebel.
 } Belliric. } Of each six drams.
 } Emblic. }
 } Ind. }

Roots of Smallage } Of each three drams
and Fennel, } and half.

Sagapenum }
Opopanax } Of each two drams and
Ammoniacum } half.

Henbane
Turbit. two drams,

Ginger. three drams.

The fresh tendrels of rime,

Green Rue, of each one handful.

Steep them according to Art in sufficient quantity of Aquaviræ, and oyle of wall-flow-ers, two pound; then boyle them to the

Oyle of Fox.

This oyle is good for paine in the joints, gowt, sciatica, and cureth the ache of the kidneys and back : It is compounded after this manner.

R. The fattest Fox you can get, of a middle age, and well hunted, and newly killed, and garbish him quickly, and fley him, and cut him in small pieces, and break all his bones, well, then boyle him in

White wine and

Spring Water, six pound.

Let him boyle thus untill halfe the liquor be wasted, very well scumming it at the first boyling, then put into the vessel

Of the sweetest old oyl, four pounds.

Common salt, three ounces.

Flowers of Sage,

and Time, of each one pound.

Then boyle it again untill almost all the water be consumed, and then powre into it eight pound of water, wherein hath been well boyled one good handful of Dill, and another of Time, then boyle them altogether with an easie fire untill all the water be wasted, then straine it, and separate the oyle from the moisture, and keep it for thy use.

Oyle of Castoreum.

THe oyle of Castoreum, or Beaver-cod, is good in all cold affects of the brain and nerves, if you anoint the back bone with it; it will cure the extreame shaking of Agues; it availeth much in the palsie, cramp, convulsions, and all joynt aches; the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Castor

Syrax calamint

Galbanum.

Euphorbium

Cassia lignea

Saffron

Opopanax

Carpobalsome

Spikenard

Costus.

English Galingale

Camels hair

Long pepper

Black pepper

Savine

Pellitory.

Oyl, three pounds;

Spanish wine, two pounds.

> of each three drams,

> of each two drams
and half.

Dissolve the *Galbanum* and *Opopanax* in the sack, and beat all the rest, and put them and the oyle altogether into the sack, and boyle

D 4,

them.

them in a double vessel; then strain them and put to the Liquor the Gums being dissolved, and strained, and boyl them again, often stirring them, that the Gums may not stick in the bottom; let the Syrax be dissolved in Wine by it self, and then put to it one dram and a half of Turpentine, and so mingle them altogether.

Oyle of Euphorbium.

Oyle of *Euphorbium* is very excellent in all cold griefs of the Nerves, and pains in the joynts caused by cold, it helpeth the pains of the Liver, and spleen, and is a good head-purge against the megrim, lithargy, and swimming in the head; and is thus made.

Rx. Stavis acre.

Sopewort, of each half an ounce.

Pellitory, six drams.

Dry mountaine calamint, one ounce and half.

Costus, ten drams.

Castor, five drams.

Bruise them and macerate them three daies in three pints and a half of sweet wine, then boyl them with one pint and a half of the oyle of Wall-gilly-flowers until the wine be almost wasted, then sprinkle into it of white fresh *Euphorbium* finely powdred half an ounce.

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ounce. Mingle them well together and boyl it to the iust consistence.

Oyle of Amber.

THis Oyle is made by distillation, and is very good for the pain of the head, resolution of the sinews, and Falling evil, if one drop or two be taken with water of Bettony or Lavender, or in fair water, it preserveth from poyson, and mixed with parsley water, or malmesey, it is a singular remedy in discussing diseases of the Reins and Bladder, bringing forth the stone, and opening the passage of the urine; it profiteth in the Collick and Strangullion; four drops put into a little Angelica water, and so given to a woman in travel, refresheth all the weak faculties of the body, confirmeth and openeth the brain: and is extolled by *C R O L L I V S*, for the admirablest medicine in the Apoplexy and Epilepsie; also for the Plague if one drop be rubbed on the nostrils morning and evening, it preserveth the party; to one infected it is given from one scruple to two in Carduus water; you may also make up little cakes with sugar and some appropriate water, as Lavender water, Bettony water, water of Lind-flowrs, and mingle with it some few drops of this oyle, and let them be eaten by those that have the palsy,

D. 5,

lie, apoplexy, or falling sickness: In the fit of any of the aforesaid diseases, it is good to anoint the nape of the neck and nostrils, or to cast a drop or two upon the coals, and hold the patients head over them; if you anoint a few drops of it upon the breasts, and nostrils of women affected with the diseases of the mother, it helpeth it, and keepeth it in his place; and this, the aforesaid cakes will doe being eaten: it is availeable in fainting, or the passion of the heart; in agues three drops being taken in Carduus water at the comming of the fit, and so sweat upon it, and the ague will be gone: it is good to dry a catarrhus rheume: it cures the tooth-ache proceeding from cold defluxions, if you mingle it with Plantain water and gargarise it. In the yellow Jaundise given with water of endive, chicory or celandine; in retention of womens months seven or eight drops in balme water helpeth; in vomiting of blood three drops given in coltsfoot water, tormentil water, or water of sloes, it stayeth it; it cures the Vertigo in the head, the megrim, and astonishment; taken in fennel water it menderh the sight, and it helpeth the stitch in the side, and is thus made.

Rx. Amber powdred twelve drams.
Put it into a large glasse, or a retort, and
powre

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powre to it as much of the sharpest white wine vinegar, let them digest in horse dung for eight daies, then put to it twice so much dry sand or flints out of the river beaten to powder, and distil it according to Art with your retort in sand, increasing your degrees of fire as you see cause. This oyle must be rectified out of sand or salt, and then washed with Raine water.

Oyl of Nutmegs.

THIS oyl being drunk with wine driveth down womens months, and also the quick and dead fruit; the same it doth if it be given in a spoon with a little sugar; being taken with wine it takes away all pains of the head coming of cold; it comforts the maw, and opens the liver, milt, and kidneys; it is excellent against beating of the heart, and faintness and swoounding, if ye drink thereof and anoint the region of the heart therewith; it makes good blood and expelleth flegmatick and melancholick humours, and makes a man merry: being used at night it takes away all fancies and dreams if any had a wound or a broken rib by a fall or stroak, let him drink this oyle with any wound drink, and it will help marvellously: it is good in all filthy sores, and for all cold
disea-

diseases of the joints and sinews; it makes sweet breath, it helps the spleen if the left side be anointed; it helps all affects of the bladder if it be drunk, and is thus made.

Rx. Nutmegs bruised, five pounds.

Spring water, fifty pounds.

Macerate them the space of four and twenty hours, then distill them in a large Limbeck with a cooler.

Oyl of Costus.

THis oyle warmeth and comforteth the nerves, and sinews, and opens their opilations; it also comforts all the nervous parts; it is good for the stomach, Liver, and the falling of the hair, hinders baldness, and makes a good colour, and smell of the whole body; it is made as followeth,

R: Bitter Costus two ounces.

Cassia lignea, one ounce.

Tops of Marjerom, eight ounces.

Bruise them and macerate them two daies in sufficient wine, then boyl them in three pounds of oyle olive washed with wine, in a double vessel, untill the wine be wasted.

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Oyl of Wax.

OYL of Bees-Wax healeth wounds contused and incised, laying a cloth wet therein on the wound, being first joyned together by stitching; taken one dram with white wine, it stayeth the shedding of the haire on the head or beard, the place being annointed therewith; it provokes urine being stopped; it helps stiches, and pains in the loynes, taking the said quantity in white wine; it helpeth the cold gowt, or sciatica, and all other griefes comming of cold, and is thus made.

Rx. Yellow wax, one pound.

Melt it and put to it powder of tile shards three pound, mingle them and put them in a retort, and draw out the Oyle with a convenient heat; you may rectifie it in a retort without tiles, by adding water. Your fire shall be made above the retort untill it leave hissing, then make it under your retort.

Oyl of S. Johns wort compounded.

THIS is an admirable balme for wounds, being used as hot as it can be indured, and at the first dressing hotter: it is a sure medicine for all venemous wounds, all bitings of mad dogs, or of venemous wormes, very hot applyed, and the parts about annointed.

red therewith warme, and a good cordial given inwardly: It is good in wounds either incised, contused, or stabbed, and is indeed so excellent that you need use no other oyle; it is a comfortable medicine against all pains, aches, and witherings of the outward limbs proceeding of cold causes, using it warme with good friction, and a Plaister of Burgundy pitch spread on leather, and applyed thereon, or rather the stiptick plaister of Paracelsus: the composition is as followeth,

R. Strong white wine, three pounds.

Ripe tops of St.

Johns wort, four handfuls.

Beuse them, and macerate them in the wine, in a glasse vessel well stopped for two daies, then boile it in a double vessel, and straine it hard, and put to the liquor more flowers and tops of S. Johns wort as you did before. Do this three times, and then strain it, and put to the Liquor for every pound,

Old oyl, four pounds.

Turpentine, six ounces.

Oyle of wormwood, three ounces.

Dittany,

Gentian,

Holy-thistle,

Tormentil,

} Of each two
drams.

Ladies

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Ladies Thistle, } of each two
Sweet Calamus. } drams.

Wormes often washed in Wine, two ounces.

Bruise them all and put them to the rest, and stop them close, and sunne them forty daies, then put them up.

Oyle of Elders.

THe Oyle of Elder flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin, is good for the obstructions of the Liver, helpful for the joints and nerves pained, the parts grieved being anointed therewith; given in Clysters it provoketh stools, healeth the yellow jaundise, amendeth belly-ach, and easeth the pains thereof, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Elder-flowers and Oyle olive, infused as you do Oyle of Roses.

Linseed Oyle.

Linseed Oyle, or Oyle of Flax-seed is anodine, cureth Convulsions, mitigateth the hardness of the Arteries, Muscles, and Nerves, asswageth the pain of the Piles or Hemorrhoids, and helpeth the unnatural clears, chaps and fissures of the fundament; it is used with good success to anoint the secret parts in child-birth, and in poultisses for womens sore breasts; it is made by expression

pression, bruising your seeds, and putting them in *Balneo* four or five hours, and then strain them with a Scrue-press.

Oyle of Eggs.

THis Oyle cleanseth the skin, and taketh away the filthiness, and all the scars thereof occasioned by cuts and bitings; or, at the least, much diminisheth them, so that they can hardly be seen; it cureth burnings, killeth Ring-worms healeth excoriations, and is prevalent against any ulcer, chaps, or ill matter, arising out of the flesh, either in the hands, feet, arms, or legs, or in any other part of the body, and is made as followeth:

R. Yolks of Egges sodden hard, put them into a glased vessel, and heat them well at the fire, but so as they burn not, then as hot as can be, put them in a canvas bag, and press out the Oyle.

Note that whilst you heat them, it will make your Oyle the better if you sprinkle them with a little aromack wine warm.

Oyle-Olive is made of ripe Olives by pressing them.

Oyle

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Oyls of Whelps.

THIS Oyle is of wonderful force to assuage pain, to bring shot wounds to suppuration, and cause the falling away of the eschar ; it is thus made.

Rx. Oyle of Lillies or Violets, four pounds.

Boyle in it two Whelps newly whelped, untill the flesh part from the bones; then put into them of

Earth-worms prepared, one pound.
Boyle them again, and strain them hard, and put to the Oyle.

Venice Turpentine, four ounces.
Spirit of Wine, one ounce.

Mingle them according to Art.

Oyle of Bayes.

OYLE of Bayes is a medicine calefying, mollifying, opening, and discussing, and doth much mitigate the Collick, delivered into the body by Clyster: It is a present remedy against cold griefs of the Brain, Nerves, Arteries, and Loines, the Parties anoynted therewith: it is good for the Palsie, Sciatica, the hardness and pains of the Spleen, and is much used, as well to cure the Scab, and Ring-worme, as the Scurvy; and is thus made.

Rx. Bay-

Rx. Bay-berries ripe and fresh gathered.
q. s.

Beat them and boyle them with sufficient water untill the fat swimmeth on the top, then press them, and separate the Oyle from the water according to Art.

Oyl of sweet Almonds.

DOth lenifie the roughness of the breast and throat, as also the hardness and driness of the joynts: it is good against the Consumption of the Lungs; it is also of good use to be drunk in the Hectick-feavers; it stayeth the cough, and asswageth the heat of Urine, healeth ulcers by injection, is very good in *cholica*, or *iliaca passio* to be drunk and administred in Clysters, and is thus made:

Rx. Sweet-Almonds dry, not mouldy, and well rubbed. *q. s.*

Beat them well, and put them in a Press, and press out the oyl without heat.

Oyl of bitter Almonds.

THIS Oyle doth open obstructions, dissolvethe wind and vapors, but chiefly it healeth deafness, the hissing and pain of the ears, lenifieth the hardness of the sinews, and maketh the face and hands fair, and is thus made

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made as the oyle of Sweet Almonds.

Oyl of Vitriol.

THis Oyle comforteth the stomach after a wonderful manner, and stirreth up the appetite; it defendeth the whole body from Apostumes and inflammations, and therefore it is used with good success in the plurie, and also in vulnerary drinks it is approved good: It helpeth the infirmities of the lights taken with the water of Fennel or sumitry: it curteth away the melancholy humors from the stomach, being taken with balme-water. It consumeth phlegme, cures the Colick and the looseness of the belly; It quencherh the thirst in Feavers, cures the hickock and loathing of meat: It attenuateth the blood; defendeth wounded parts grieved from fear of gangrene, or putrefaction of the blood: It conglutinateth ruptures as well of bones as reins, and doth exceedingly comfort and corroborate all the parts of mans body, and may well be numbred as a principal amongst cordial medicines: It is also a very good medicine, not only in preventing the scurvy, taken inwardly, but also in the cure of the scurvy many waies, both inwardly taken with any comfortable wine, or with beer for need, or to

*June 17. 1664. Remedy for the
of poyson, & great of the
danger of taking Oyl of Vitriol
inwardly.* make

make a beverage therewith; and daily to use it in small quantity, namely four drops for a dose: in the Calenture it excelleth all other medicines, taken in Plantain, Sorrel, or any other water, or only in fair water: It is good to rub foul black teeth to make them clean and white, but use it not often, for then it will consume them: In ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or uvula, that resist ordinary medicines, touch the ulcerated part but once with this Oyle, and the ulcerations will heal very fast afterwards with any ordinary medicines and helps, remembering as cause shall require to use due evacuations or phlebotomy: it is good in the squinancy or angina, used certain drops in a fit gargarisme or lorion, namely to make it somewhat sowre, and then gargarise warm therewith, for it mightily quencheth inflammation, and tempereth well the blood, and being likewise a little thereof given to drink, namely six drops, in such a case it is much the better, alwaies remembering that in all such diseases there be looseness of the belly, and sometimes Phlebotomy: Moreover, in Ulcers and Fistula's, scarce a better medicine is found to enlarge a strickt orifice, remove a callow, or truly to correct, and prepare any inveterate Ulcer to good healing

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only by touching it with lint on the end of a probe, thereby putting the medicine to the place where the cause is: It is a good corrective in all purging medicines, and helpeth them to do their office; for it comforteth the whole body, and giveth a grateful taste almost to a medicine: It is also good to a weak stomack oppressed with phlegme or slime, and helpeth appetite taken in Conserve of Roses; There is no medicine more precious in pestilential Feavers. The true and utmost dose cannot be justly set down, but must be made by the taste, putting in so much as may make the vehicle or medicine sharp, or sowish; for your purges they shall only be a little sharpened with certain drops thereof, only to alter a little the taste; but in the Calenture, strong Feavers, or Pestilential Feavers, a greater dose may well be taken according to discretion and judgement; but note this, That if you put any of it into any liquid medicine, as Barly-water, Juleps or such like, which you intend to divide in several doses, let the glass be alwaies shaken well before you poure it out, else the oyle will lie at the bottome, and make the last dose not only too sharp to be taken, but also dangerous: The making of it is as followeth.

Rx. Of

Rx. Of Hungarian-copperas, or of the best English copperas, what you will.

Melt in a skillet, then divide it into thick pieces, which you shall calcine upon the coals untill they look a little reddish, and then powder them and sprinkle them with the best spirit of wine, then put it into an earthen retort that will endure the fire, and keep your fire by degrees to the height of heat for three daies, or untill the receiver being before full of fumes do become clear; let the distilled liquor be rectified, and separate them one from another, that is to say, the spirit of wine, the sharp spirit of Vitriol, and the strong heavy Oyle.

Oyle of Sulphur.

THis Oyle is good to make the teeth white, to take away the morpew, cure Venereall ulcers, expelleth diseases arising from wind or cold: It is good against the falling-sickness, shortness of breath, evill affections of the lungs, easeth the Tooth-ach, and is (being well prepared) a true cordial medicine: the manner of making it, is after this sort.

Rx. A bell of glass, holding at the least sixteen pounds, for the larger it is, the better.

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better; put it upon a great earthen vessel containing about nine or ten gallons, with three or four staves to rest the bell upon; let your earthen pot be so well nealed, as that it will endure the fire, then put in your brimstone into the pot, and set it on the fire, and whelme over it the bell, casting in now and then fresh brimstone as the first waxes; you shall have more store of oyle if you put your earthen vessel into a furnace with fire under it, that the brimstone may be alwaies melted: This must be done best in rainy-weather, and in a cellar, and before you kindle your brimstone, you shall smoake your bell with sage.

Oyle of Brick bats, and Tyle stones.

THis Oyle is also called Oyle of Philosophers, the oldest is the best; it doth attenuate, and penetrate upward, digesteth and consumeth all excremental matter, and is profitable for cold affections of the spleen, veins, bladder, n. ve, womb, joynts, and for the Lethargy, Apoplexy, and falling sickness, and many other the like griefes, and is thus made:

Rx. Old

Rx. Old bricks digged out of the ground, and broken in pieces to the bigness of an apple, heat them red hot in the fire, and quench them in oyle of Rosemary, or clear old oyle Olive, untill they be full of Oyle; then beat them small, and put the powder into a glass retort, or cucurbite, well fitted in a furnace and surely luted, & distill it by sublimation.

Oyle of Turpentine.

Oyle of Turpentine is taken inwardly for shortness of breath, the Ptsick, against the Stone, the Collick, cold, and windy affections of the breast; it is outwardly used to heal sinews wounded, or troubled with any intemperature; also to fill ulcers with flesh and knit them up, having no cicatrize in them: it is made in this manner.

Rx. Venice Turpentine, twenty eight pound.

Fayre Water, ninety six pound.

Put them into a copper vessel with a cover, and a cooler, and distill a thin white oyle, increase the fire, and you shall have it yellow: make your fire yet hotter, and it will come red; these three liquors would be separated by distillation again.

Oy

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Oyl of Spike.

Oyle of Spike doth calefy, attenuate, discuss; and is very profitable to them that have the gowt proceeding of a cold cause, or to comfort any member benumbed; also it is good against the falling sickness, and convulsions, the temples, and nape of the neck, yea and the whole head to be anoynted therewith is very profitable: it is made as followeth:

R. Lavender Spike, three ounces.

Sweet Oyle, one pound.

Wine and Water, of each two ounces and half, Boyl them in a double vessel to the consumption of the Wine and Water, and keep it for thy use.

Oyl of Antimony.

THis Oyl is good for the n that have convulsions, or any astonishing disease, and other evill affecti ons of the brain, four grains thereof drunk; it asswageth the pain of the gowt, and cholick, cureth Feavers, helpeth the bladder ulcerate, and wonderfully helpeth the Canker, Fistula, *Phagadena*, the fretting or eating pox, the wolfe, and all other sorts of ulcers, and is thus made,

R. Crude Antimony 2 Of each one
Mercury sublimare, 5 pound.

E

Make

Make them into powder, and put them into a glass retort with a large neck, and set it in a furnace of reverberation, well and close, and make your fire by degrees, and a curdly substance will distill into the receiver hanging to the neck of the retort, which by putting under a gentle fire will melt; that fatty liquor must be rectified and put up close.

Oyle of Myrtils.

Oyle of Myrtils refrigerateth, astringeth, and comforteth, but properly the heart, stomack, and brain, and the nerves; it is good in fractures, for it cools, and resists putrefaction; it is made as followeth.

R. Myrtle berries bruised, and sprinkled with astringent wine, ℥ i.

Juice of the leaves, ℥ β.

Oyle of unripe olives, ℥ iii.

Steep the Berries in the oyle for the space of eight daies, then boyl them and strain them, and put in more berries; do this three times in a double vessel, after the third straining add the juice, and boyle it to the consumption of that juice, and put it up.

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Oyle of Origanum.

THis Oyle of *Origanum* cureth melancholy, helpeth the dropſie, and cureth the Cough, the quartane Feaver, and the tooth-ache, and is made as the reſt of the Oyles and Vegetables.

Of Waters.

And firſt of Mint-water.

MInt-Water doth warme and ſtrengthen the Stomack, Liver, Spleen or Milt, helpeth concoction, ſtayeth vomit, is very cordial, and is diſtilled with Spear mints, and white wine, adding if you pleaſe a Clove or two, and a blade of Mace.

Saffafras Water.

THis water openeth all obſtructions, or ſtoppings of the body, namely of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Spleen; and thereby it is found by many experiences, excellent againſt the Scurvy, the French Diſeaſe, and the yellow-Jaundice; it is an apparent remedy againſt all cold Feavers, and the Dropſie, or for thoſe that are inclining thereunto; for it provoketh urine, and ſweat in a

very milde and naturall manner, and driveth out many diseases, by the pores of the skin; it hath infinite more vertues ascribed to it, for which I refer the Artist to Doctor *Mornardus* his Book, and will only set down the making of it, according to his description.

R. Of the boughs of *Sassafras* half an ounce, cut as small as may be.

Water, twelve pounds.

Put them into a new earthen pot, and let them steep together two hours, then seeth it untill two parts be consumed, and after it is cold, let it be strained and kept in a glass vessel; and pour to the wood three pottles more of water, and let it seeth untill half a pottle be consumed; strain it cold, and keep it as the former; let the best water be taken in the morning fasting half a pint hot, and then keep your self warm and procure sweat, then change your self into hot cloathing and rub off the sweat, and eat of a Hen roasted, and drink of the second Water at dinner, and supper, and in the day time; eat no flesh at all but dry fruits, and conserves; and thus you may do so long as you find your self grievd.

Water of Carduus Benedictus.

THis water easeth the paine of the head, confirmeth the memory, cureth the quartan.

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quartain, provoketh sweat, and comforteth the vitall spirits, and is made by distillation.

Treacle-water.

TReacle Water is good in the Plague, or Pestilential Feaver, the French disease, it killeth Wormes, helpeth the trembling of heart, and is good to be mingled in Diaphoreticks; the manner of making it, is as followeth.

R. The Juice of greene Walnut-shales; four pounds.

Juice of Rue, three pounds.

Juice of holy thistle,

Marigolds,

Balme,

} Of each 2 pounds.

Roots of Butter-burre, one pound and a half.

Roots of Bur-dock, one pound.

Roots of Angelica and } Of each six
Masterwort. } ounces.

Leaves of Scordium four handfulls.

Old Venice

Treacle,

Mithridate,

} Of each eight ounces,

Good Canary wine, twelve pounds,

Of the sharpest white wine vinegar, six pound.

Juice of Limons, two pounds.
Digest them two dayes in horse dung, or
Balneo in a vessel well closed, then distill it
in sand.

Water of Damask Roses.

DAmask Rose water doth refrigerate,
and comfort the heart, is good against
swouning and causeth sleep.

Red Rose-water.

Doth refrigerate, bind, and corroborate
the vital and animal faculties, bene-
fith the head, easeth the pained eares and
eyes, and doth good in inflammations, and is
profitable in medicines against Dysentery.

White Rose-water.

THe Water of White Roses is good to
put in Collyries for the eyes.

Plantaine Water.

ISastringent, and sanative; good for them
that are in a Consumption of the Lungs,
in a Dropfie, or that have the bloody flux;
good also against the quartane ague; it cu-
reth the Ulcers of the reins, bladder, and
excoriations of the passage of the yarde; and
being drunk, helpeth against ardent urine, or
the sharpness of the water.

Balm

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Balm Water.

His water hath a great respect to the heart; a great cordial, and a good smell and taste; it is more proper to women then men, for it much respecteth the infirmities of the mother, and is in the times of their pains very profitable to take a little of it, for the safer provoking of a speedy delivery; distill it with spirit of wine.

Angelica Water.

Angelica Water may serve instead of Triacle and Mithridate, for a preservative against the Plague, or any infectious aire; for there is no one thing more commended by ancient and modern Writers in that kind, then Angelica is, whereof there is good experience; it is also very stomachical and cordial, and being truly made, will retain his strength and vertue forty years and more; it is made as the former.

WormWood water.

This water is very grateful in the Stomack, for it is a balsome thereunto, it consumeth, and breaketh winde mightily, and killeth worms, hindreth vomiting, provoketh appetite, is very good against pains in the head proceeding of a cold cause, and

is very cordial ; it is made as the former.

Aniseed-water

IS very excellent against wind in the stomach, or else-where in the body, and against *Asthma*, Ptitick, and shortness of breath, it also breaketh phlegme, and warmeth the stomach; and is distilled from Aniseeds well macerated in Spirit of Wine.

Cinnamon Water.

Cinnamon-water doth comfort and strengthen the stomach, the liver, the milt, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and the sinews, sharpeneth the sight, is good against venome, as also the stings, and bitings of venomous beasts, helpeth a bad or evill savouring breath, is good against loathing of the stomach ; and where you desire to warm, to open, to attenuate, digest or corroborate, in all such cases this precious liquor excelleth, and is made as the former.

Aqua Celestis.

THe Heavenly water is a principal antidore or preservative in all poisons, or poysoned and infectious ayres whatsoever, for that either received into the body, or but only smelled unto, it helpeth much against infection

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infection, and doth very admirably restore again one saln, either of the Dead-pal'ey, or falling sickness, and is also good either in the Collick, or any gripings of the guts, as also in any the weaknesles of the stomack, and against any cold fluxes of the guts or belly, two spoonfuls thereof given in a Clyster, and hath many more special good uses and vertues; It is made as followeth.

Rx. Cynamon, one ounce.

Ginger, half an ounce.

All the Sanders, of each six drams.

Cloves,

Galingale, } Of each two drams & half,

Nutmegs, }

Ma'e Cubebs, of each one dram.

Both the Cardamomes,

Seed of Nigella, of each three drams.

Zedoary, half an ounce.

Anniseeds,

Sweet Fennel-seed,

Wild Parsnip seed

Basill, of each one dram and half,

Roots of Angelica,

Avens,

Licorice,

Sweet Reed,

Phu the lesser,

Leaves of Clary,

} Of each two
drams.

E⁵

Time

Time
 Calamint,
 Pennyroial,
 Mints,
 Mothertime,
 Marjerom.
 Red Rose leaves,
 Sage,
 Rosemary,
 Bittany,
 Stachadoes,
 Buglosse,
 Bourage,

Of each one
 dram and half.

Citron Peels, three drams.

Bruise what are to be bruised, and macerate them for the space of fifteen days in twelve pounds of the best spirit of Wine in a glass well closed, then distill them in B. M. according to Art, afterwards adde to the distilled water,

Diambre,
 Aromaticum rosar.
 The Powders } Sweet diamosch. } of each
 of } Diamargarit. frig. } 3 drams
 } Diawhod Abbat.
 } Electuary of geros,

Yellow

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Yellow Sanders bruised, two drams.

Mosc. Amber-greece, Of each one
bound in a clowt, & scruple.

Cleare Julep of Roses, one pound.

Shake them all well together, that the Julep may incorporate well with the water, then stop up the glass with wax and parchment, and let it stand untill the water be cleared.

Doctor Stevens his Water.

IT is a notable cordial-water, comforts the head and heart, yea and all the principal faculties of the body, both animal, vital, and natural, if it be truly prepared; it helpeth all cold diseases, palsies, convulsions, barrenness, tooth-ach; It killeth worms, cureth the drop sicke, stone, stinking breath, and prolongeth life, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Cinamon.

Ginger,

Galangall,

Cloves,

Nutmegs,

Gains of Paradise,

Aniseeds,

Fennell seeds,

Caraway seeds, of each one dram;

Thyme

Thyme,
 Mother time,
 Mints,
 Sage,
 Pennyroyal,
 Pellitory of the Wall,
 Rosemary,
 Red Rose leaves, Camomile,
 Origanum,
 Lavender, of each one handful.

Infuse them all twelve hours in twelve pounds of Gascoyne wine, then distill them in a Limbeck, and take of the strongest water three pounds.

The common Lotion

IS used in ulcerations of the mouth or gums, in griefs of the yard, as well within the passage, as also between *glans* and *præputium*: there are divers sorts according as occasion offers, but that which I mean here is only made of Sage, Rose-mary, Woodbine, and briers tops boyled in water, adding honey and allom, fortifying it as you see cause with Mercury dulcified; put a rag on your finger or on a stick, and dip it into the lotion warmed, and rub the gums hard therewith, and the ulcerated parts un-

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till they bleed; or you may make a lotion for the mouth thus.

Rx. Coperas green, white or blue, two ounces.

Water ftb j. or thereabouts.

Honey one spoonful.

Boil these to the composition of one third or half, then take of *Lapis medicamentosus*, or Salt-peter ounce ss. and if you have no Honey, take Sugar, or juice of Licorice, or licorice boyled therein to make it pleasant in taste, or without for a need, you may well use it.

Strong Lie.

THis is Capital Lees, and is very necessary to mollifie the White-caustick when it groweth dry, as also if need be, by decoction to make a *Lapis infernalis* for to make issues, or break Apostumes: The Liquid-caustick is made of unslaked lime, and Capitall-lees, boyled together, to the thickness of an unguent, and applyed as hereafter shall be shewn.

Vinegar of Wine.

Vinegar helpeth the unnatural swellings of the belly, and also cureth the fluxes of the belly, and also cureth the fluxes of the

the stomack, the parts grieved being fomented therewith; it stayeth the inordinate menstrual-fluxes, the region of the liver, or the bearing parts fomented therewith warme, namely with stuphes wet therein; it is good against vomiting, the stomack outwardly fomented with warme stuphes wet therein: It also discusseth and dissipateth violent hot tumors in their beginnings, yea even those which are named *Panaritia*, or as some term them Felons. Good Wine vinegar excelleth in Cataplasms, as also in fomentations where anodyne medicines are to be used, provided the place be not excoriated, as namely in *hernia humoralis*; in the falling down of the fundament it is approved good, sometimes with wine used warme to foment the part withal, as also to be cast on bricks to receive the same thereof: In the hot gout and in all inflammations, as the *Rose*, or *Ignis sacer*, or as some call it, *S. Antonies fire*, by way of fomentation with Wine vinegar: it is a precious help also by way of gargarisme; it is an approved remedy against *Squinnantia angina*, or any sudden inflammation of the *Columella*, or the *Amygdals* of the throat; and if you mingle with it Oyle of *Roses*, you make it the better for all the aforesaid uses, and the more cordial.

Vigi.

Vinegar of Roses.

Vinegar of Roses is very cordial, helps the stomack, refresheth nature weakened, and is good against the faintings, and great weakness of the spirits; but if the Artist have not Vinegar of Roses ready, he may infuse in Wine-Vinegar, a little Rose-water, and it will do almost as well: It is thus made:

Rx. Red-rose buds almost blown, being fresh, and the leaves clean picked from them that are clean withered & naught gathered very dry, and then spread abroad in the shade to dry, about three or four daies, lb j. Wine Vinegar eight sextaries.

Set them in the Sun forty daies, then strain the Vinegar and put it up, but if you will have it more strong of the Roses, then make a second infusion of fresh leaves.

Spirit of Wine.

Spirit of wine of all vegetables is the most precious thing; it is the truest of all Cordials; it preserveth the body from putrefaction, and in every cold oppression of nature it is a true helper; for the cough and all distillations of Rhumes, and Fluxes it is

a perfect help; it comforteth the stomack, and provoketh appetite. It halpeth those which are thicke of hearing, one drop daily put into the eare; it preserveth a man in health, if every morning and evening he take certain drops thereof, and defendeth the body that taketh it from the oppression of infectious ayre, and (being sick) almost in any disease, it may safely be given as a true restorative medicine; it is good in wounds, Ulcers, Fistulaes, and Fractures, of which another place hereafter will make mention, It is thus made.

Rx. Of good white, Claret Wine, or Sack which is not sowre nor musty, or otherwise corrupt, that quantity which may serve to fill the vessel, wherein you make your distillation to a third part, then put on the head, furnished with the nose or pipe, and so make your distillation, first in ashes drawing about a third part from the whole; as for example, six or eight pints out of four and twenty, then still it again in B. M. drawing another third part, which is two pints, so that the oftner you distill it, the less Liquor you have, but the more strong; some use to rectifie it seven times.

Of

Of Syrups.

And first of Syrup of Wormwood.

THis Syrup corroborates the stomach; helpeth concoction, causeth an appetite, discusseth wind, openeth veins, moves urine, and killeth worms: and is thus made.

Rx. Roman, or Pontick wormwood, half a pound.

Red Roses, two ounces.

Indian Spike, three drams.

Old rich White-wine, } of each 2 pounds
Juice of Quinces, } and halfe.

Macerate them in an earthen vessel four and twenty hours, then boyl them untill half be wasted, strain it and put to the straining two pounds of Sugar, and boyle it to a Syrup.

Syrups of Limons.

THe Syrup of Limons is cordial and refrigerating, it doth please and profit the appetite, and comforteth all that are sick of the pestilence, or continual and contagious feavers, as also all diseases on which exceeding great heat attendeth; it cheareth up the heavy heart, and dispelleth sorrow there-

therefrom, and against all obstructions of the spleen it is a good help, and also well approved in the cure of the Scurvy; it is made as followeth.

R. Juice of Limons purified by going through a wollen strainer with crushing, 7 pounds.

White-Sugar, five pound.

Boyl them with a soft fire to a Syrup.

Syrup of Poppies.

SYRUP of White Poppies hath an astringent quality; it procureth sleep, helpeth the cough, hindereth the humors which distill from the head into the throat, causing a tickling, and is of precious use against the palsey, if it be used in the beginning thereof: It is made thus,

R. The heads and seeds of White Poppy and black, of each fifty drams.

Venus hair, fifteen drams.

Licorice, five drams.

Jujubes, thirty.

Lettuce seeds, forty drams.

Seeds of Mallows and Quinces, tied up in a fine rag, of each one dram and halfe.

Boyle them in eight pints of water, untill half be wasted, strain it, and to every three poundsof liquor put of

Penides

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Penides, Sugar, of each one pound.
boyle them to a Syrup.

Syrup of Roses solutive.

THis Syrup is used as a gentle and safe
purge both to old and young, when
they are molested either with burning, or
pestilent Feavers, or any hot distemper of the
body, and is thus made.

R. Of Damask-roses one pound.

Fair water, four pound.

Infuse them together, then strain them, and
adde as many fresh Roses; do this nine
times, then take of the last infusion six
pound.

Sugar four pound.

Boyle it according to Art to a Syrup.

Syrup of Violets.

THis Syrup doth break the acrimony of
melancholy, tempereth the heat of the
bowels, bringeth down the belly by pur-
ging; it helpeth the diseases of the throat,
as hoarseness, and the dry cough, and is a chief
aid to the curing inflammations of the breast
it helpeth the Plurisie, and quencheth the
thirst in Feavers, being put in cooling Ju-
leps, and is cordial: It is thus made;

R. Violet flowers picked, one pound.

Spring

Spring water hot, one pound and half,
Or a sufficient quantity.

Put them in an earthen vessel glazed, and close covered, and let them infuse four and twenty hours, then straine them hard, take of this Liquor one pound.

White Sugar two pound.

Mingle them, and dissolve the Sugar with a continual equall heat, and put it up for your use.

Oxymel simple.

O*xymel Simple* is of great use for the cure of inflammations of the Lungs and throat, helpeth expectoration and difficult breathing, cutteth and attenuateth thick and slimy humors, purgeth the intrails without trouble, and is good both in cold and hot affections, and is made as followeth.

R. Of the best Aromatick Honey dispersed four pound.

Clear spring-water, and of the best vinegar, of each two pound.

Boyle them according to Art, untill they come to a liquid Syrup, but take heed you boyle it not too much, lest you spoyle the taste.

Diamayon.

Diameron.

THis Syrnep is profitable in gargarismes against the eating ulcers of the mouth; it curteth away phlegme, and cleanseth the mouth and throat, and by reason of the pleasant taste thereof, it is the more comfortable to the diseased: it is made after this manner.

R. The juice of Mulberries, and Bramble-berries, of each one pound and half.

Honey, two pounds.

Boyle them with an easie fire to the thicknes of honey.

Syrup of Sloes.

SYrup of Sloes doth refrigerate and comfort the stomack, stoppeth Fluxes, healeth the excoriations of the intrails, and is made with the pulp of Sloes and Sugar.

Hony of Reses.

Hony of Roses strengtheneth and cleanseth the stomack, purgeth clammy humors, helpeth concoction with the temperate heat thereof, allayeth and stoppeth hot fluxes, the phlegmone of the mouth, gums, and jaws; it is singular good with Oyle of Roses for wounds in the head, and putting to them some *Aqua vite*, makes them

them good to heal wounds in the joints, where the joint-water gleeteth out. It is made as followeth.

Rx. Pure white Honey dispensed, ten pounds.

Fresh juice of red Roses, one pound. Put them into a Skillet, and when they begin to boyle, throw into them of fresh red Rose leaves picked four pounds, and boyle them untill the juice be wasted; alwaies stirring it, then strain it, and put it up in an earthen pot.

Conserve.

And first of Conserve of Red Roses.

THe Conserve of red Roses is good for the heart, and head, strengtheneth and comforteth both, as also the bowels, mitigating their heat, and stoppeth fluxions, and is much the more profitable in any grief, if a few drops of Oyle of Vitriol be mixed therewith, but beware of too much: and is thus made.

Rx Of red Rose Leaves not fully blowne, all the withered and corrupt leaves clipped away, two pounds.

White

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White sugar, six pounds.

Put your leaves and half your sugar into a stone mortar, and beat them till they be almost enough; then put in the rest of the sugar, and beat it up to a Conserve.

Conserve of Rosemary flowers.

OR Conserve of *Anthos*, hath great force in comforting the braine, and corroborating the sinews, and it is given with good success in the falling sickness, Apoplexy Lethargy, dead and shaking palse; and is made as the Conserve of Roses is.

Conserve of Borage flowers.

THIS Conserve is a great cordial, comforting the heart and all the vitals. It makes a man merry, glad, and cheerfull, and chaseth away all heavy sadness and dull melancholy; and is made of Borage flowers picked, and sugar, as the former.

Conserve of Berberies.

DOth refrigerate, and is astringent, it quenched thirst and heat of the stomack and bowels, it causeth appetite, removeth the watrish humor of choler, cureth the bloody flux, the flux of the Liver, the often gnawing and wringing of the guts caused

caused by choler, healeth the small pox; and resisteth drunkenness; and is made by steeping the fruit picked from the stalks in a pot, set in a skillett of water, afterwards strained, and the pulp set in an earthen and well glazed vessel on the fire, that the waterish humidity may gently evaporate, stirring it with a wooden spatula, then put to it for every six pound of pulp, ten pound of sugar, according to Art, boyle it to a good consistence,

Conserve of Quinces.

THe Conserve of Quinces doth bind and comfort the stomack, is good for choler, stoppeth all kind of bloody fluxes, and helpeth digestion; and is thus made.

Rx Juice of Quinces clarified, six pounds.
Boyle it untill two parts be wasted, then put to it

Of white sugar, two pounds.

Then boyle them to the thickness of hony.

Conserve of Wood-sorrel.

THis Conserve doth recreate and comfort the heart, removeth the putrid humours, refrigerateth, and profiteth much in continuall and contagious Feavers, being very cordial, and is made of the herb, as Conserve of Roses.

Con-

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Conserve of Sloes.

THis Conserve of sloes is of a stiptick comforting force, very profitable to comfort a weak stomack oppressed with crudities, it is good against all fluxes of the belly, and also good to heal all inflammations and excoriations, occasioned by the same, either taken on a knife in forme of a bolus, or given in Glysters; and is made as Conserve of Barberries.

Of Electuaries.

And first of London Treacle.

THis was first appointed by the Doctors of the Colledge of London, as a thing very requisite, for that the price was reasonable for the poorer sort, the ingredients thereof being nevertheless cordial, and yet such as are easie to get; it may be used well in place of Mithridate, but because the fresh is the best, I hold it most convenient for the Artist to keep the species ready, and when he hath occasion to use any of it, he may put to every ounce three ounces of honey, and warme it upon the fire, stirring it well untill it be perfectly incorporated: it is thus made.

F

℞. Ras.

Rx. Rasped harts-horn, two ounces.

Citron seeds,
Sorrel seeds, } Of each one
Piony seeds, } ounce.
Basil seeds, }

Scordium,

Coralline, of each six drams.

Roots of Angelica,

Tormentill,

Piony,

Leaves of Dittany,

Berries of Juniper,

and Bayes, of each halfe an ounce.

Marygolds,

Clove-gilly flowers,

Rosemary flowers,

Tops of St. Johns wort,

Nutmegs,

Saffron, of each thtee drams.

Roots of Gentian,

Zedoary, and

Ginger,

Mace,

Myrrhe,

Scabiouse,

Devills bit,

Holy thistle, of each two drams.

Gloves,

Opium, of each one dram,

Caput

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Canary wine, as much as shall suffice to incorporate them.

Honey, three times as much as the weight of all.

Mingle them on the fire, as I shewed you before.

Treacle Andromache, or Venice Treacle.

This Treacle doth the effects of Mithridate, *Dimicrati*, and is good against the hoarseness of the voice, against the jaundice, Dropsie, for wounds in the intestines, to bring forth the young birth dead, to expell and take away the Leprosie, and Measles, to revive every decayed sense, to confirme wounds healed, to kill all kind of wormes, to dissipate winde, to comfort the heart and stomack, and to keep the body incorrupt, and sound; and is thus made.

Rx. Trochisk of squills, forty eight drams;
Trochiskes of vipers

Long Pepper

Opium of Thebes

Magmatis hedyroi dry

Dry Rose leaves,

Sweet Orrice of Illyria,

Juice of Licorice,

Seed of sweet Navew,

Tops of Scordium,

} Of each 24
drammes.

F 2

Opobals.

Opobalsome

Cinamon

Agarick, of each twelve drams.

Myrthe,

Sweet Costus, or Zedoary

Saffron

Right Cassia Lignea

Indian Nard,

Camels hair,

White pepper

and Black,

Male frankinsence,

Dittany of Crete

Rubarbe

Stæchas ;

Hore-hound,

Seeds of Parsely of Macedonia

Dry Calamint

Turpentine

Roots of five leaved grass

° Ginger, of each six drams,

Tops of Poly of Crete

Ground pine

Celtick Nard.

Amomi

Styrax Calamire

Roots of Spignel

Tops of Germander

Roots of Rha Pontick

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Earth of Lemnos

Indian Leaves

Calctis burned, or in his stead

Romane Copperas burned,

Roots of Gentian

Gumme Arabick

Juice of Hypocistis

Carpobalsome, or Nutmegs
or Cubebs.

Aniseeds rubbed.

Cardameom

Fennell seeds

Seseli

Acatia, or the juice of sloes dried,

Seeds of Thlaspi

Juice of St. John wort

Seeds of Bishops-weed

Sagapenum, of each four drams.

Castor

Roots of long Birth-wort

Bitumen of Judea

Seed of Daucus

Opopanax

Centry the lesse

Fat Galbanum, of each two drams.

Old Canary Wine, as much as shall suffice to dissolve the ingredients.

Of the best hony, thrice the weight of the dry species.

F 3

Mingle

Treacle Diatesseron.

TReacle Diatesseron, or the poor mans Treacle, is good against poison drunken, and against the bitings of venomous beasts or wormes : It is also good against all the cold affects of the braine, as convulsions, resolution of the sinews, falling-sickness, cramp, spasme, the inflation of the ventricle or stomack, against the defect of concoction therein, and against venomous wounds both inwardly drunk, and outwardly applyed ; also it openeth the obstructions of the Liver and spleen, and there by preserveth the body from the disease called the Scarvy : It procures sweat very well being taken in Sack, but is mighty hurtful to women with child, as may be easily known by the Ingredients which are as follow.

Rc. Gentian,	} of each two ounces.
Bayberries,	
Myrthe,	
Round Birthwort,	

Husk your Berries, and powder and searce them, and your Gentian and Aristolochy must be sliced and dried in a folded paper, and so powdered and searced, then dissolve your myrthe in a little sack, and put to it.

Of

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Of the best hony dispumed, two pounds.
And then sprinkle in your powders, and incorporate them well on the fire.

Confection of Alkermes.

THis Confection is a preservative from Apoplexies arising from cold and melancholy humors, doth very much comfort the brain, and heart, and is sometimes used very profitably for them that languish away by reason of a long sickness, and are subject to swoonings; but beware you give it not to any having a flux of the belly, by reason of the azure stone that is in it, which is purging: It is thus compounded.

Rx. The juice of good apples, } Of each
either Paremaines, or Pippins, of } one pound
the Sweetest Rosewater, } & halfe.

In the which you shall infuse for 24. houres

Raw silk, four ounces.

Then strain it hard, and put to the Liqueur
The juice of Kermes berries one pound
Pure, Sugar, two pound.

Boyle them to the thickness of honey, then take it from the fire, and put into it of crude ambergreese cut small, half an ounce, and when it is well melted, cast in these

following finely powdered,

Of the best Cinamon,

The wood of Aloes,

Azure stone burned in a crucible.

Then powdered, and washed first in fair water, then in Rose-water or Burrage-water four or five times, letting it dry betweene every washing untill the water come from it clear, of each six drams.

Orient Pearles

Prepared, three drams.

Leafe gold,

Pure Musk, of each one dram.

Make is up according to Art.

The Electuary of the Egge.

THIS Electuary is excellent above all other Antidotes in preventing and curing the Plague, and all pestilent diseases, in expelling the infection from the heart, and is compounded after this manner.

Rx. A new layd Egge.

Draw out the white at a little hole in the top, and stufte the Egge full of the best Saffron, then cover it close with another Egge-shell, then put it into an oven after bread is drawn out, and let it lye so long untill the shell begin to look all over black, but take heed the Saffron burn not, for then all that
Egge

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Egge is spoyled; then take it out of the shell and powder it very small, and put to it as much white mustard seed in powder as it weigheth, then

Powder of the root of white Dittany,

Fraxinella, and

Tormentil, of each two drammes.

Myrthe

Harts horne

Root of Petasites, of each one dramme.

Roots of Angelica

and Pimpernel

Juniper Berries

Zedoary

Camphire, of each one ounce.

Mingle them altogether in a mortar, and adde to them of the best Treacle the weight of all the other, and then mingle them well with the pestle for at least three hours, pouring in now and then a little syrup of Limons, untill it come to the forme of an Electuary.

Mithridate.

Mithridate is in quality and vertue like unto Treacle, but more hot and forcible against the poyson of Serpents, mad Dogs, wilde Beasts, creeping things; being used as a plaister, or drunk, it cureth all the

F 5

cold

cold affections of the head, helpeth the melancholick, or those that are fearful of waters; them also that have the falling sickneis, Megrim, pain in the bowels, ears, tooth-ach and weeping eyes, helpeth the evils of the mouth and jaws, being plaister-wise laid to the temples, by discussion giveth ease to the troubled with the Squinancy, Apoplexy, Cough, spitting of blood, Impostumes, or inflammations of the Lungs, or any griefes within the body; and is good against the bloody flux, flux of the stomack, obstructions of the guts, and against wringing, and tortions in them; being taken with *Aqua vitae* and the decoction of Balaustians, it remedieth Convulsions and Palsey, helpeth the Midriffe, winde in the hypochondria, the pains of the reins, and bladder; breaketh the stone, provoketh urine, and monthly flowers, expelleth other vices of the matrix; yeldeth a singular benefit for the Gout; profiteth not a little in quotidianes and quartanes, a quantity drunk in wine being first warmed, and then taken an houre before the fit: It is made followeth.

R Myrthe of Arabia	Spikenard
Saffron	Frankincense
Agarick	Seed of Triacle,
Ginger	Mustard, of each
Cinamon	ten drams. Se

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Seseli,	Opium
Opobalsom, or oil of	Lesser Cardamome
Nutmegs, by express,	Fennel seed
Camels hair	Gentian
Stachas	Leaves of red
True Costus	Roses
Galbanum	Dittany of Creet,
Long-Pepper	of each five
Turpentine	drams.
Pontick Castor	Aniseeds
Juice of hypocistis	Asarabacce
The best Stryax	Acorus, or calamus
Opopanax	Aromaticus.
Indian Leaves, or in	Orris
stead thereof, Mace	The great Phu.
of each one ounce.	Sagapenum, of
True Cassia lignea	each three
Polipody	drams.
White Pepper	Spignell
Scordium	Acatia
Seed of Daucus,	Bellies of land-
Of Candy, or	Crocodiles
Cubebs	Topsof St. Johns
Trochisks of Cyphe	wort, of each
Bdelium, of each seven	two drams &
drams.	half.
Celtick Nard cleansed	
Gumme Arabick	
Seed of Parsley of Ma-	
cedon,	

Wine

Wine as much as shall suffice to dissolve the gums and juices, and last of all hony three times the weight of all, except the Wine. Mingle them according to Art as before.

'Diaphenicon.

THis Electuary is most used in Clysters, in long and sharpe Feavers purging Choler and phlegme, it is good in the Cholick, belly-ach, and griefs of the ventricule that arise from crudities; the dose is six drams, and is thus made.

Rx. The Pulp of Dates cleansed, drawne with Hydromel, and passed through a sieve.

Fresh Penides, of each half a pound.

Sweet Almonds blanched, three ounces and half.

Beat them and mix them with two pounds of clarified hony, and boile them a little, then sprinkle in

Ginger

Pepper.

Mace

Cinamon.

Dry leaves of Rue

Seed of Fennell, and

Dancus, of each two drams.

Turbith finely powdered, four ounces.

Diap.

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Diagridium, one ounce and half.
Mingle them according to Art.

Diacatholicon.

Diacatholicon gently purgeth all humors, it is conveniently used in Clysters, in Feavers, and other diseases which arise from a certain evill disposition of the spleene and Liver; the dose is as the former; the composition is as followeth.

Rx Pulp of Cassia,
And Tamarindes,
Leaves of Sene, of each two ounces.

Polypody

Violets

Rhubarb

Aniseeds

Iejubes

Sugar candy, of each one ounce.

Licorice sliced

Seeds of Gourds,

Citalls

Cucumbers

Me'ons, of each two drams.

Pound those that are to be pounded, then

take Fresh Polypody, three ounces,

Fennel seeds, six drams.

Boyle them in four pounds of rain water, or ordinary water to the wasting of a third part,
strain.

strain them and put to the Liquor two pounds of the best Sugar, boyle them again with the Pulp, and when it is almost enough, add the rest finely powdred, and make it into an Electuary.

Of Opiats.

Of Diascordinum

D*iascordinum* is helpful in Feavers, as well contagious as otherwise; it is good for the headach, and for the plague; aveth in fluxes of the belly, and tertian Agues, and is made after this manner;

Rx. Cinamon

Cassia lignea, of each half an ounce.

True Scordinm one ounce.

Dittany of Crete

Tormentill

Bistort

Galbanum

Gum Arabick, of each half an ounce.

Opium, one dram and half.

Syrax, Calimint, four drams and half.

Sorrel seed, one dram and half.

Gentian, half an ounce.

Bole armenick, one ounce and half

Sealed earth of Lemnos, half an ounce.

Long pepper

Ginger,

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Ginger, of each two drams

White dispumed honey, two pounds and half.

Conserve of Roses, one pound

Good Canary wine, half a pound.

Dissolve the Gums in the Wine, and then mingle the rest according to Art to the form of an Electuary.

12 *Landanum Paracelsi.*

THis worthy medicine I have often used, as it hath been commended by the Author himself, and also by *Oswaldus Crollius*, and lately by that learned man Mr. *John Woodal*, who hath set down the vertues thereof at large in his *Chirurgions Mate*, whose method I follow in this book, as I have before shewed; and because the aforesaid Authors are too great a price for every one, and in such languages which divers understand not, and my desire being to fit my book as near as I can to the title of *Vade Mecum*: I will out of the said Authors, and mine own practice set down both the vertues, and composition of this true *Landanum*: And first in all sharp pains whatsoever, hot, or cold, within, or without the body, yea even when through extremity of pain the parties are at deaths door, or almost mad with the vehemency

mency of the same, this precious Medicine giveth ease presently, yea and quiet sleep and that safely, but much better the body being first soluble either by nature or art; I mean by a suppository, or clyster which is better: In the Cholick with Mint-water it easeth the griping pains thereof: In the pains and gravell of the Kidnyes, it giveth present ease, and likewise in the Plurisie: In pains of the joynts it is very good: It is good to stay rhumes, tooth-ache, and other like defluxions, in the beginnings, as namely in the tooth ache, dissolve four grains thereof in Plantain water, and put it into the ear of the aking side, and take three grains into the body, and lye to rest: it is a sure help in all fluxes of the belly, whether they proceed of sharp and slippery humors, or whatsoever else offending cause, taken with Mastick, *terra sigillata*, fine bole, or with any other appropriate good medicines, it is exceeding sure, for it fortifieth the other medicines and doubleth their forces, adding his own also thereto: In extreme watchings, and want of rest, either inwardly or outwardly taken, it is profitable; if outwardly you would use it, take four or six grains with three drops of oil of Nutmegs made by expression, mix them together, and bind them in two little clouts, and put it into the nostrils, it will marvelously

lously assuage pain in the head, and cause quiet rest: In the extreme bleeding of the nose called *hæmorrhagy*, it is an approved secret, that sixteen grains thereof divided into two Pills, and thrust up into the nostrils, into each nostrill one part, helpeth the same; In all kinde of Feavers it is good to begin with Water of Wormewood; or pil-wise alone, and if the heat remain after six hours, you may give it the second time, and after that again in like time safely, not exceeding the dose; yet let your own experience lead you that where you see three grains will not cause rest, in the next potion you may give one grain more, and so encrease *paulation*, but increase not but upon good deliberation: In burning Feavers it asswageth thirst and provoketh sleep, chiefly in those Feavers in which the party seemeth to have some shew of rest, with tedious dreames and slumbers mixed: In the disease called *Asthma*, and in the Prilick, if it be used in water of hyssop, it will preserve the diseased Patient a long time: It conserveth the natural heat, strengtheneth the spirits, repaireth strength lost: It is also effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reason, and are troubled with the passions of the heart: It is likewise used with good effect
against

against vomiting, and the hickeck proceeding of winde, fatness, or debility of the ventricle: in the superfluous defluxions of the excremental, or menstrual blood, it is an excellent remedy with *crocus Martis*, or red corall: In phrenies, and madnesse, both inwardly and outwardly it is good mixed with *Aqua vite*, and the temples anointed therewith: In the falling sickness, with spirit of Vitriol or the quintessence of Camphire, also with oyl of Almonds it is usually taken; but beware you use not this medicine to any which are feeble through a great cough, being oppressed with tough phlegme, and shortnesse of breath, for there it is not good. The dose is, two, three or four grains; if there be loosenesse of the belly, as is rehearsed, it worketh much better. It is best given in any occasion accompanied with waters, or other medicines which are most appropriate to the diseases, and parts diseased, and yet may very well be given alone in a Pill, which I willingly do for that the Patient then is least troubled with the taste thereof; the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Opium of Thebes,

Juice of henbane gathered in } of each one
 due time and dried in } ounce and
 the sun, } half.

The

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The powder of Diambre and Diamosc.
truely made, of each two ounces and
half.

Choise mummie from beyond Sea, half an
ounce,

Salt of Pearles

and Corall, of each three drams.

The Liquor of white Amber, drawne with
the Alcohol of wine,

The bone of a Harts heart, of each one
dramme.

Bezoar stone,

Unicornes

horne,

} Of each one dramme,

Mosch.

Amber, of each one scruple,

In want of right potable gold not sophi-
ficated, you shall adde these things,

Oyles of Anniseed

Carraway seeds

Oranges

Citrons

Nutmegs

Cloves

Cinamon

Amber, of each twelve drops.

Make of all these a masse, or extract accor-
ding to Chymistry, out of which you may
form your pills, as hereafter shall be shewn;

As first,

Rx. The

R. The roots and rindes of the younger hemlock, casting away the inward woody part thereof; the time of the gathering thereof is in Summer, the Moon being in the sign *Aries* or *Libra*, and before the fall of the moon, and if it might be done, it were best to be gathered in the very hour the Moon enters into one of the said signs; this observed, let the juice thereof be pressed out, and filtred, and coagulated, then set it in the Sun to harden, which done, extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of Wine; the *opium* must be purged in some distilled water, as of hysop or the like, as you would wash aloes, and then extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of wine; as also the tincture of the species of *Diambre* must be extracted with Spirit of wine.

The juice of henbane with the extract of *opium* mingled together with the Spirit of wine whereinto they are extract before, is to be evaporated from them ere that they be mixed with the rest of the ingredients; also the *opium* and juice of henbane must be digested in chymical manner for a month at least, that thereby their *sulphurous*, venemous, and dangerous vapours they have, may be well corrected,

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rected, which vapours have a yellowish froth, or scum, seen in the superficial parts of them, and are very obnoxious and dangerous, which I thought not amiss to advise the studious and industrious Chymist of; let all the extractions be done in the true Spirit of wine well rectified, and then the longer the extract remaineth in the digestion, the better will be your medicine.

He that intendeth any part of this composition for women, must forbear the musk and Amber-greece, and use with it rather four grains of good *Castoreum*, I mean in that one dose he intends to give the women; the Faces of the *Opium-Henbane*, species of Amber, &c. after their tinctures are extracted from them, they are to be calcined, and brought into Salt, namely by infusion in some fitting Liquor after calcination, with all due filtration, evaporation, and coagulation, with *Cohobs* convenient, and added to the rest of the Composition.

And concerning the tinctures mentioned to be extracted in spirit of Wine, after one months digestion, the spirit of wine is to be evaporated by *Balneum Maria*, till the residue be almost of the thickness of honey, which done and gathered into one convenient

ent glasse, porrenger, or the like instrument, then adde the salt of Corall and pearles, and the Mummie beaten fine, and also the *Benzoin* and Harts horn, Musk, and Amber, all in fine powder, and well mixed with the said extracts, then adde the foresaid salts of the recited saxes, and also the former recited Oyles, all of them first mixed together with Liquor of Amber well shaken together in a glasse Violl, with a few drops of spirit of wine, for that the said spirit of wine causeth the recited Oyls well to incorporate; which done, and that they are all mixed in one, and added to the former, the *Laudanum* is ready; only if you could forbear your medicine so long, that it might afterwards stand in a small Alembick of glasse with a blind head, one month, it would be much the better.

I have the rather mentioned this medicine in my book, because so many dangerous Compositions are daily sold for currant *Laudanum Paracelsi*, *Opiat.* to the extreme hazard of the lives of very many, and to the great prejudice of the Common-wealth; and for that the young Artist be not deceived with false Compositions, though indeed it is impossible to spy some cunning deceits which are in this medicine; yet these rules follow;

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following will instruct the buyer.

First, therefore see the *Landannum* be even. not having any course, greety, or gross thing in it, but that it will clearly dissolve, as juice of Licorice well that is well made.

2. If there be either hony or sugar in it, it is false.

3. If it be not much after the consistence of juice of Licorice well made, it is either false, or foolishly compounded, and will not keep.

4. If it retain the strong loathsome savour of Opium, it is not to be trusted.

5. If it be not meerly of one colour, that you can see none of the ingredients appear at all, it cannot be good.

This Composition well and truly made, must be smooth, and well smelling, of such indifferent hardnesse, that without additions you may roll it into Pills, and is not greatly ponderous, or heavy, but it is of an unpleasant taste, and therefore best given in a Pill, except necessity urge the contrary, or in outward means.

Philonium Romanum,

THis Opiate is good in the Plurisie, Collick, and any internal pain or grief; it causeth sleep, stayeth flux of blood in the inward

ward parts, and sneefing; allayeth the grief
 of the belly, spleen, Liver, and Reines, cau-
 sed by cold wind and crude humors, and ta-
 keth away the hickeck; the dose is one scru-
 ple, and is augmented or decreased, as years
 and strength of the patient require. It is thus
 made.

Rx. White Pepper

Seed of white henbane; of each five
 drammes.

Opium, two drams and half.

Cassia lignea, one dramme and half.

Smallage seed, one dramme.

Seed of right Macedon Parsly

Fennel, and Daucus of

Creete, of each two scruples, five grains.

Saffron, one scruple and half.

Indian spike

Pellitory

Zedoary, of each fifteen grains.

Cinamon one dram and half.

Euphorbium

Myrrh

Castor, of each one dram.

Dispumed honey thrice the weight of all.

Mingle them, and make them into an Elec-
 tuary.

Philonium

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Philonium Persicum.

THis is good against the overmuch flowing of womens natural visits, and the Hemorrhoids, and against the flux of the belly, against vomiting, and spitting of blood, it doth also consolidate Ulcers and veins; it is made as followeth.

Rx. White pepper

White Henbane, of each twenty drams.

Opium

Earth of Lemnos, of each ten drams.

Blood-stone prepared,

Saffron, of each five drams.

Castor

Indian Spike

Euphorbium

Pellitory

Pearls

Amber

Zedoary

Leopards bane

Trochisks of Ramich, Of each one dram.

Camphire one scruple.

Of the best hony of roses, three times the weight, Mingle them, and make them into an Electuary.

Pills.

Pillula aurea, or Golden Pills.

THese Pills are cholagogal, attracting choler, yea and phlegme too from the superiour and inferiour *venter*, and therefore purge the head, senses and eies, and restore the eye-sight; their dose is one dram they are thus made.

R. Aloes

Diagridium, of each five drams.

Red Roses

Smallage seed, of each two drams and half.

Seeds of Fennel, and

Anise, of each one dram and half.

Mastick

Saffron

Trochisks Alhaudal, of each one dram.
Powder them, and make them up into
stiffe masse with hony of Roses strained.

Pillula Cochia.

THese purge choler and phlegme from the head, the liver, and all other parts, wherein such humours are contained the ordinary dose is one dram, They are made as followeth,

R. T.

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Rx. The powder of Galens Hiera Picra
10. drams.

Pulp of Coloquintida, three drams, or
scruple.

Diagridium, two drams and half.

Turbith


Stæchas, of each five drams.

Make them up with Syrup of *stæchas* into a
masse.

*Pills sine quibus, or without which
I would not be.*

They wonderfully purge choler, phlegm,
and melancholly, they are most pro-
perly good against the cataract and dimness
of the eyes, preserving the sight, and curing
the griefs of the ears, they also help the
pains and gripings of the upper guts; they
are thus made,

Rx. Washed Aloes, fourteen drams.

The five sorts of
Myrabolans.  Citrinarum
Chæbularum
Emblicarum
Indarum
Bellericarum

Rubarb

Mastick

Wormwood

Red Roses

Violets

Sene

Agarick

Dodder, of each one dram,

Diagridium, six drams and half.

Make them into a masse for Pills with syrup of the juice of Fennel with hony.

Pills of Ruffus.

THese Pills are called pestilential, because they are usually given in the pestilence, or plague, rather to prevent infection then cure the infected, the body being freed from excrements by the Aloes, from putrefaction by the Myrrhe, and by Saffron the vital faculties are quickned; they are very stomachical; and where any oppression of the stomach doth require gentle purging, these Pills excell; their dose is, ʒj. They are thus made.

Rx. Of the best Aloes, two ounces.

Choise Myrrhe,

Saffron, of each one ounce.

Make them up with the Syrup of the Juice of Limons according to Art.

Pills of Euphorbium.

THese are very good against the Drop sic
and Scurvy, for they calcifie the stomach,

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sy- mack, and entrails, purge water abundantly, prevail also in removing the cause of humours, and bring aid for the pains of the Loynes, and gowt, proceeding from too much humidity; the dose is from ℥i. to ℥i. mixed with Pills of Cochia; they are thus made.

R. Euphorbium,

Coloquintida

Agarick

Bdellium

Sagapenum, of each two drams.

Aloes, five drams.

Make them up with syrup of the juice of Leeks.

Laxatives.

Pulvis arthriticus.

juice
This is a very safe and good general purging medicine: It purgeth all podagrical defluxions, and generally any humor or reflexion of the body downwards, being given in waters appropriate to the quantity of one dram; and it is thus made,

R. Hermodactyls

Turbich

Diagridium

Sene

Filings of mans skull

Sugar, of each one ounce powdered.

Mingle them, and keep them close in a glass.

Confection Hamech.

Purgeth choler, melancholy, and salt phlegm, and is therefore with great benefit used against diseases arising from the same, the canker, leprosie, or dry scurff, madness, ring-worm, itching, scabs, and the like; the dose is six drams in sumitory-water; it is thus made.

R. Bark of yellow Myrobalans,
two ounces.

Of the black and Chebul
Myrobalans.

Violets

Coloquintida

Polypody, of each one ounce and half.

Wormwood

Thime, of each three ounces.

Anniseeds

Fennel seeds

Red Rose leaves, of each three drams.

Beat them, and steep them in two pints of
Whey one day, then boyl them to one
pint,

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pint, rub them with your hands, and strain them, and to the Liquor add

Juyce of Fumitory

Pulp of Pruins, and

Raisins, of each half a pound.

White sugar

Dispumed hony, of each one pound.

Boyl them to the thickness of hony; when it is almost boyled enough, sprinkle into it

Agarick trochiscat

Sene powdered, of each two ounces;

Rubarb powderd, one ounce and half.

Epithymum, one ounce.

Diagridium, six drams.

Cinamon half an ounce.

Ginger, two drams.

Seed of Fumitory, and

Anise;

Spikenard, of each one dram.

Make them into an Electuary, s. a.

Benedicta Laxativa.

B*enedicta Laxativa* purgeth out slimy humors, most especially such as are in the joynts; it drawes from the head, reins, bladder, and every part; it is most used in Clysters, the dose six drammes: it is thus made,

R^x. Choise Turbith, ten. drammes.

Diagridium.

The Bark of the root of Esula prepared,

Hermodaetys

Red roses, of each five drams,

Cloves

Spikenard

Ginger

Saffron

Right Saxifrage

Long Pepper,

Amomi, or, in his stead, Calamus Aro-
mar.

Cardamome the lesser

Seed of Smallage

Parsley

Carraway

Fennel

Sparagus

Butchers broom

Grommel

Salt Gemme

Galangal

Mace, of each one dram.

Dispumed hony, three times the weight
of all.

Make an Electuary, s. a. It is best to keep
the powders well thrust together into a pot,
and close covered, and when you use them,
put the hony to them :

Aloe

Aloe Rosat.

Purgeth the head and stomack very well, and killeth wormes, being made up into Pills, and so swallowed; the dose is one dram: it is thus made.

Rx. Aloes cicatrice of the clearest made into powder, four ounces.

Juice of Damask Roses putrified, one pound.

Put them together to the Sun, or in *Balneo* untill all the moisture be exhaled, then adde more juise, and again evaporate it: thus do four times, and then put to the Mass in a pot close covered.

Simples.

And first of Aloe.

IT removeth cold flegmatick and cholerick humors by purging, digesting, and driving them out; it is a Sovereign medicine for the stomack, and outwardly applied it stayeth blood amongst other astringent powders, and is incarnative. It is the juice of a plant: the dose is one dramme or more.

G 5

Folebi.

Joleb.

THis root powdered finely, will purge very well watry humors, and opens the Liver, is given in the Dropſie, Scurvy, and the like to the quantity of one dram.

Rubarb.

Rubarb is hot in the firſt degree, dry in the ſecond, of an aſtringent nature, is good for the ſtomack, and Liver, and againſt the bloody flux, purgeth downwards cholerick humors, and therefore very profitably uſed againſt hot Feavers, inflammations, and ſtopping, of the Liver; the doſe that binds is half a dram with Conſerve of Roſes; to purge take from one dram to half an ounce.

Polipody of the Oak.

IS dry in the ſecond degree, openeth the body and bringeth away black choler and phlegme, helpeth the Collick, and gripping of the belly, and alſo the obſtruction of the Spleen.

Harts-horn rasper.

THis is a cordial ſimple, given in want of Unicorns-horn; and not unfitly; it comforteth the heart, and is good againſt
poyſon,

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poysen, provoketh urine, openeth obstructions, easeth the colick, and disperseth wind, killeth worms in the body, is good against pains in the reins, or bladder; and being taken upon each occasion in Liquors proper to the former griefs, it is much the better in force. Harts horn burned, and powdered, is good against the bloody, or any other flux of the belly.

Euphorbium,

IS hot and dry almost in the fourth degree, and besides its extream heat, and notable acrimony, it hath a certain faculty of purging, whereby tough and cold phlegm with Choler and water, are taken away.

Saffron.

IS hot in the second degree, dry in the first, is good for the brain, quickneth the senses, cheareth the heart, causeth digestion, helpeth the diseases of the breast, lungs, and liver, it mollifieth all hardneses, and ripeneth all tumors.

China,

CHina Roots prevaile much in the cure of the French Pox, and are good for the giddiness of the head, taketh away the pain

pain of the stomach, and obstructions, and are profitable for the dropſie, Collick, and gripings of the belly, moveth urine, cauſeth ſweat, and are helpful againſt Convulſions, the Palfey, and pains of the joynts, and a ſingular remedy againſt a Conſumption.

Salsaparilla.

IS of a hot quality, cauſeth ſweat, eſpecially extinguisheth the heat of Venereal poyſon, and is good for the articular diſeaſes, ulcers, and phlegmatick humors, and principally it is good againſt the French Pox.

Guaiacum,

DOth exſiccate, attenuate, open, purge, move ſweat, reſiſteth contagion and infection; and doth wonderfully cure the French Pox, old Ulcers, ſcabs, and Ring-worms; the beſt uſe is by decoction in fair water.

Licorice.

IS in all his qualities temperate, yet inclining more to heat; it is agreeable to the Lungs, and breaſt; rottieth phlegme, moveth expectoration, cureth the Cough, helpeth breathing, and is profitable for the reins, taking away the ſharpneſſ of the urine
diſ-

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dissolveth the stone, and healeth the sores of the kidneys, and bladder.

Juice of Licorice.

IS likewise temperate in all his qualities, but exceeding somewhat in heat; somewhat it doth lenifie the throat, and mitigate the asperities of the Arteries, cleanse the bladder, and is good for the cough, moveth expectoration, and is very profitable against all vices of the Lungs and throat.

Powder of Licorice,

IS of the same nature with Licorice, it is much used to roll pills in when they are too soft.

French. Barley,

IS cold and dry in the first degree, digesteth, softneth, and ripeneth all hard swellings; is good for inflammations, excelleth against the soreness of the throat, refrigerateth, comforteth, strengthneth, is abstergive, and provoketh urine: I commonly use it thus: Put a heaped spoonful into a pint of running water, boyle it a waime or two, pour out that water into a bason, and use it when it is cold, either for Juleps or emulsions, or any other wayes.

Anna

Anniſeeds

ARe hot and dry in the third degree, do diſcuſſe the windineſſe of the ſtomack and bowels, ſtoppeth the bloody-flux, laſk of the belly, moveth urine, and monthly viſits in women, breaketh and bringeth away the ſtone, helpeth obſtructions of the Liver, amendeth the breath, and is good for the falling ſickneſs.

Fennel-ſeeds,

ARe hot in the third degree, dry in the firſt, corroborate the ſtomack, open the obſtructions of the lungs, liver, and kidneys, and cauſeth abundance of milk in womens breasts.

Carraway ſeeds.

CArraway-ſeeds are of the ſame nature, and vertue with Anniſeeds; and are uſed in Clyſters to break wind.

Cummin-ſeeds,

ARe hot and dry in the third degree; they attenuate, digeſt, reſolve, diſcuſs wind, diſſipate ſlegmatick tumors, and are good againſt the collick, and tympany.

Linſeed.

LInſeed is hot in the firſt degree, temperate in moiſture and drineſſe, ſoſtneſth all cold tumors; ripeneth and breaketh impoſtumes, draweth out thornes ſticking in the

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the body, expelleth wind, and gripings of the belly, and cleanseeth the flesh from spots.

Fenugreek,

I Shot in the second, dry in the third degree, doth mollifie, discusse and mundifie; helpeth cold hard swellings, impostumes, and gout in the feet, wasteeth and lenifieth the hardness of the milt, mitigateth heat, profitable for the matrix in women, and cleanseeth the skin from many evils, as itch, scurfie, pimples, wheales, and the like.

Sugar.

Sugar is hot in the first degree, looseth the belly, is convenient to the stomach, doth cleanse, digest, take away the asperity or roughnesse of the tongue and siccity, thirst or drought in Feavers, helpeth the reins and bladder, and is profitable for eyes dim of sight.

White starch.

IS moderately hot, levigateth the parts exasperated: it is effectual against defluxions of humors into the eyes, against pustules and hollow ulcers, it filleth with flesh, stoppeth spitting of blood, helpeth the roughness, and soreness of the breast and throat, and easeth the cough, it is very good in the fluxes of the belly to be given in Clysters against inflammations, and excoriations in the intrails.

Nut.

Mutmegs.

ARe hot, and dry in the second degree, help the stoppings of the liver, milt, stomach, windiness of the belly, lask, weakness of the kidnies, and stopping of the urine; comforteth the heart, and aromatizeth the stomach.

Myrrhe.

MYrrhe chosen fragile or brittle, light, splendent, of little drops, bitter, sharp, which smelleth sweet, full of whitish veins being broken, is hot and dry in the second degree; it openeth the womb, procurerh womens monthly visits, bringerh forth speedily the birth, and is good for the Cough fitch, flux and bloody flux: it killeth worms, amendeth the breath, closeth up wounds, confirmeth the teeth loose, and stayeth the haire from shedding.

Mastick.

MAstick sweet in smell, white, splendent, brittle, old, and very dry, is hot in the second degree; it helpeth concoction, stoppeth vomiting, confirmeth the power of retaining sustenance, is abstersive; it is profitable also to them that spit blood, or that are troubled with a cough; it attracteth

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tracteth phlegme from the brain, and is good for the breath.

Pitch.

Pitch is hot and dry in the second degree; it discusseth, conglutinateth, mollifieth, maturateth, suppleth the hardness of the matrix, and hard tumors, cureth ulcers, filleth them that are hollow up with good flesh, and helpeth cold aches, and the gowt.

Rosin.

Rosin is hot, mollifying, discussing, and cleansing, and being taken inwardly is good against the cough, menderth the breast, provoketh urine, concocteth crude matters, looseth the belly, expellerth the stone and gravel, and is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds.

Turpentine.

Turpentine is hot in the second degree, it is cleansing, mollifying, and operative; it is good taken inwardly for the shortness of breath, prisick, stone, collick, cold, and windy affections of the breast; it provokes urine, and sends forth gravell; it avails much in the running of the reins, used
out-

outwardly it is good in wounds in sinewy places, it fills wounds and ulcers with flesh, and is much used in Emplaisters and Unguents.

Wax yellow and White.

Yellow waxe doth mollifie, and heat, moistneth temperately; it is good to amend the milk in Nurses breasts coagulated, it asswageth pain, healeth wounds and ulcers, and hath commonly a place in all good Unguents and Emplaisters; it is a good medicine to be drunk or eaten, and so swallowed down for to cure the exulceration of the stomach or intrails in the fluxes; where inward exulcerations are to be feared; white wax is colder then yellow.

Harts-suet.

Harts suet is of a hot nature, doth asswage aches, resolveth and mollifieth hard tumors in any part of the body, and by experience is found very good administered in Clysters, to heal the excoriations of the right gut, for it is anodine, and very salnative.

Hogs suet.

IT hath a lenifying, and anodine quality, and therefore it is not unprofitably used

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sed for mitigation of sharp humors, asswaging of pain, healing of burning with fire, and very fitly mixed with Cataplasms appointed for that purpose.

Sperma-ceti.

Issowr in taste, spongy, and white in shew, unsavory in smell, and weighty, having a sharp quality; it is of a cold faculty, cleanseth, and digesteth, it is good against inward bruises taken inwardly, and the place contused annointed therewith, and a *Paracelsus* plaister put over it, or Greek-pitch; it is also good for spots and morpew in the skin.

Dragons-blood

Iscold and dry in the first degree; it is of an astringent quality, it closeth up wounds and confirmeth the weak parts, and stayeth the flux of blood inward or outward; it is used outwardly, with other astringent powders.

Cantharides.

ARe used outwardly to raise a blister, and sometimes inwardly to move urine, but not without danger.

Bolc.

Bole Armeny.

IS very dry and astringent; it is a good medicine in resisting the fluxes of blood, helping the Catarrhe, Dysentery, and Ulcers of the mouth: It is good in the Pestilence, and all other like infections.

Allome,

IS Astringent, mendeth putrified Vicers, drieth the moist, consumeth proud superfluous flesh, taketh away the itch, and cureth the scab, and is very profitable in lotions for ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or elsewhere: Being burnt, it is most used to dry up ulcers, and induce a cicatrice.

White Copperas,

IT is good for *Collyriums*, or lotions for the infirmities of the eies, namely against itching, akings, smartings, defluxions, and ophthalmiaes of the eies.

Albun Gracum,

OR White doggs turd, is hot and astringent, stayeth the Lask, cureth the Squinancy, helpeth the Dysentery, and drieth away Feavers that come by course; and is very good to strew the fundament fallen down withall, being powdred and sifted

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sisted through a Lawn or Sarcener.

Trochisks of Red Lead.

THese Trochisks consume proud flesh, mundifie sordid Ulcers, as also callous or hard flesh, and wonderfully cure Fistulaes. They are thus made.

Rx. The Crumme of well leavened bread, four drammes.

Good Sublimate, one dram.

Red-Lead, half a dram.

Rose water, as much as will suffice to incorporate them into a stiffe paste.

Make them up into what fashion you please, with the Rose water; and dry them in an Oven, and keep them for your use.

Præcipitate.

THis Mercuri. I medicine is of the same quality with Mercury, and for killing and curing gives way to no other; it is good to cleanse and dry old ulcers, being mingled with Basilicon; it brings new or old sores to digestion, and stayes blood being applyed upon Lint; it is given in Pills against the French-pox, but not without great danger, unlesse it be done with good advice.

Quick-

Quick-silver.

IT corrodeeth, killeth Lice and Nits, and also the itch: woundeth the intestines, suppressed urine, swelleth the body, hurterh the stomack, and belly, resolveth, penetra-
teth, and purgeth.

Lapis Medicamentosus.

THIS stone being dissolved one ounce of it in a pint of rain-water, or river-water (not Well-water) and filtered from the dregs, so as it remain clear, and so wash any old sore with it morning and night, and a linnen cloth were it in, and layed upon it, and it will heal it in what part soever it be; it stayes all defluxions, cleanseth and comforteth the part affected; it fastens the teeth, and keeps the gums from putrefaction; it is good for rednesse and heat in the eyes, or humors, if the corners of the eies be moistened with a feather; it taketh away St. Antonies fire, Shingles, &c. if a cloth wet in it be laid upon them, and renewed as soon as it is dry: it heals the scabs of the hands or body, if they be washed at night, it is good against the Cancer in the breast, or mouth, or any ulcers of the mouth, or throat, being gargarised; it dryes Blisters, or wheals on the feet; it heals all sorts of
but

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burnings, if a cloth wet in it be laid upon them: it is thus made,

Rx. Green Copperas, one pound ;

White Copperas, half a pound,

Allome, one pound and half.

Salt nitre,

Common-salt, of each three ounces,

Salt of Tartar

Wormwood

Mugwort

Succory

Arsemart

Plantain, of each half an ounce.

Put them all into a new earthen pot, and put to them a little Rose Vinegar, and boyle them on a gentle coale fire, ever stirring them untill they begin to grow thick; then adde

Venice Cerusse, half a pound.

Bole armeny, four ounces.

Mingle them well together, untill it grow to the hardnesse of a stone, then let it cool and break the pot and take it out, and keep it to your use; If you will put in gummes, as Myrre and Frankinsence, you must boyl them very gently least they burn, and the strength vanish away.

Brnt

Burnt Copperas,

IS made as burnt Alomis, of any sort of Copperas, and is used to abate spongy flesh in ulcers, and also in all restrictive powders for staying of fluxes; and it helpeth well with other fitting Simples to cicatrize, and also in lotions and gargarisms it is of good use.

Honey.

ENglish Honey being yellow, the savour and odour pleasant, sharp, pure, sincere, clear, fast, or stiffe, yielding little scum in decoction, is good and very profitable for those that are coltive, as also for the stomack, if one drink it with warer; it helpeth the bladder, and reins, it is good for the eyes, it mundifieth openeth and healeth; as for burnings and scaldings, it cureth them without scar, and is very good to heal ulcers of the eares,

Bean Meale.

IS cold and moist; dissolveth all swellings, is very good for ulcers, evils, and blattings of the genitals, and taketh away inflammation of womens paps; made into a poultis with beer and vinegar, it healeth the swelling of the legs,

Barly

Barly Meale.

IT is cold and dry in the first degree, dissolveth hot and cold tumors, digetteth, softeneth, and ripeneth hard swellings, stoppeth the lask, and humors falling into the joints, discusseth wind, is good against the scurffe, and leprosie, and allayeth the inflammations of the Gowt.

Wheat flowre.

IS hot in the first degree, stoppeth spitting of blood, distillations of subtil humors, helpeth the cough and roughnesse of the sharp artery, dissolveth tumors, and cleanseth the face from Lentils and spots, appeaseth hunger and thirst, and is the principal natural upholder of the life and health of man.

Mill-dust.

MILL-dust is used in compositions, to stay fluxes of bleeding wounds.

Wheat-bran.

IS good against the scurffe, itch, and spreading scab, dissolveth the beginnings of hot swellings; doth swage and slake the hard swellings of womens breasts, and the decoction thereof is singular good, to cure the

H the

the painful exulcerations in the entrails given by Clysters.

*Of the Crowsbills, Catch-bullets,
and Terebellum.*

THese Instruments are used severally to draw out bullets, arrow-heads, broken bones, pieces of Armour, or Maile, or whatsoever else of unnatural things gotten into any part of mans body; In the use of them great care and respect must be had not to use extream violence on the sudden to draw out the offending thing; for it is not alwaies necessary to draw it out by the way of the first wound, but perhaps it may with far lesse danger be thrust quite through the member, and taken out on the other side.

Sometimes a bullet, or arrow-head may be fixed in a bone, or between bones, and then it is far better not to move it, than to offend the part wherein it is lodged or settled; for in such cases oftentimes nature doth better cast it forth, then the Artist can devise to do.

Incision-sheeres.

THIS Instrument is to dilate, and enlarge the orifice of a wound, for divers respects,

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spects, though many instead thereof do use the Incision knife, yet upon several occasions you shall finde the Incision-sheeres to be needful and necessary.

The Scrue-probe.

ISan Instrument as long again as an ordinary probe, made to unsrue in the middle, and is used where the small probe is too short to make sufficient probation.

Dismembring-knife.

THis instrument is used in dismembring; as namely to amputate or cut any offensive part, or member in mans body; I mean the fleshy parts or whatsoever else may be incised close to the bone, or between the bones, the better to make way for the same, having alwaies in a readinesse an incision knife to cut asunder in all places as the knife cannot come at.

Of the Trasine.

THis Instrument was first devised by Mr. *John Woodal*, a very learned man, whom I do chiefly follow in the method of this Book, as I have declared in my Preface, and is of more use then the Trapan, as I have divers times experienced; and I use it

according to the said Mr. *Woodals* direction in his book, which because it is not in every place, therefore I shall rehearse his own words whereby the Artist may finde the use of it, and by practice come to gain more knowledge of it.

It is first to be considered that the pinne therunto belonging (which is in the midst of the head) being placed truly in the Center, be artificially made of good steel, and that it be triangular also, that it be sharp each way, well pointed, and stand fast in the instrument, and also that it stand no lower, but alwaies somewhat higher then the circumferent teeth of the head of that Instrument do; for because the said pin in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-headed saw to the beginning of the work, and in the agitating and moving the Traine with the hand to and fro in this work, the said pin may first take hold ere the teeth of the instrument touch the skull; for the said pinne is not only appointed as a rule and guide, but also as the stay to the work; which done, namely when the tooth, head, orbe, or saw, hath taken round hold, then the sooner the better, the Artist is to take up the instrument to wipe and cleanse the teeth thereof, and draw out the said pinne in the center,

ter, the which he may no waies omit; which done, he is by the agitation of his hand only to and fro to pierce, and having pierced, as it were half through, he is again to take up his instrument, and cleanse it, and then again to proceed in piercing by the motion of his hand to and fro, untill he have in all parts gone through the *Cranium*, which if he diligently regard in the tender observant motion of his own hands; I mean, he that pierceth shall sensibly feele when the bone is penetrated through on each part, which considered, then drawing off his instrument, he shall find the piece of the *cranium* so removed, fixed with the head of the instrument.

But note, neverthelesse there is a great care to be taken by the Artist in the manner of the piercing, and taking out the peice of the frustrated bone divers wayes.

And first, let him be sure ever to place the broding head of the instrument that pierceth so, that the triangular pinne in the center thereof be set upon a firm part of the *cranium* or skull, yet alwaies provided, it be as near the fractured part thereof as may be.

Secondly, the Artist is to consider, that as he which pierceth the *cranium* with a small streight head, such as the *Trapans* were

accustomed to have, as is said, by the giving way of the small serue that fastneth the head of the *Trapan*, the patients life may be endangered, namely if the *cranium* be thoroughly pierced, the instrument casually should slip down upon the *dura mater*, as my self to my grief once saw; even in like manner he that useth a ragged taper-head of a *Trasine*, how safe soever, may be guilty of endangering his patient, if he be not careful in the manner of his piercing; namely that after his instrument hath taken hold round with the teeth, if he either leave the pinne untaken out, the said pinne being longer then the teeth of the instrument, he may wound the pannicle of *dura mater* before the piece intended to be taken out be pierced through in each part, or that he do not at the least twice or thrice in the time of his piercing the *cranium*, take up and cleanse the teeth of his instrument with a clout, thereby as it were to mistrust himself, as fearing whether it have in all parts pierced through, or no, or how much, or in which part he is wanting for fear of going too deep; otherwise he may kill his patient ere he doth find or perceive he is through; for in a work so seldome used, and the errors thereof being of so dangerous a consequence
the

the Artift, though otherwise discreet, may by omission, oblivion, or other improvidence, be wanting in some observation highly worthy of regard; wherefore it behooveth him to suspect himself, and be cautious, for that a man can never be too wary in such a business; for although the piece every way may be pierced, and removed out of his place, yea and contained within the *Trafine* head, yea and stick to the same, yet the Artift may by his hand be mistaken; and think it not to be through, for that the instrument sticketh as firmly, and as fast in the place when the piece is out, and within the orbe of the *Trafine*, as it did ere it was divided, and as if it had not gone through; hereby if the Artift observe not his intermissions by forbearing now and then his piercing, as is said, and sometimes view his work, and cleanse the teeth of the instrument ere it be through, he is subject to go too deep, and wound the *dura mater* by the continued motion of his hand, notwithstanding the piece of the *cranium* is compleatly removed, and resteth within the head of the said instrument.

Further he adviseth the young Artift to make triall on a calves-head, or the like subject, before he put it in practice upon a man;

for indeed a Surgeon can never be too fearful of omission, or of over-doing; for hereby he doth often run himselfe into divers inconveniences to his great reproach and damage.

Of the Head-saw.

THe head-saw is an instrument by which a vent may be given sometimes through the *cranium*, and thereby the use of the *Trapan*, and also of the *Trafine* may be forborne. I do use this instrument made about the length of a finger, and about halfe an inch broad, well toothed, but not too rank, the point turning upward like the top of a fauchion, and toothed all the way, so that with the compassed top I can divide what I see good in the *cranium*, and with it I also can take off a finger or toe as occasion shall serve; And this way I use rather then *cutting minets* or *chissels*, they being so apt to shatter the bones, and with this if the member be stedfastly held, or bound to some piece of wood, it is taken off very cleanly.

Of the dismemb-ring-Saw.

THis is the instrument which the Artist shall never use without terrour, knowing

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ing that the subject whereon he is to work is the most precious of all the creatures of God. The use of it is to cut in two a bone, either of the arm, leg, or thigh, after that the flesh is separated from it by the *amputation-knife*, and the *periosteum* scraped away with the back of the same knife, that the *Saw* may the more surely and firmly take hold upon the bone

Of the Speculum Oris.

T Here are two sorts of these instruments, that is to say, a *Speculum oris* plain, which taketh hold under the chin, and holdeth the mouth open and the tongue down both at one time, and is very necessary in applying medicines to the root of the tongue, Uvula, or roof of the mouth. The other is *Speculum oris* with a scrue, thereby by degrees to force, and wrest open the jaws in the Lethargy, Convulsions, Scurvy, and many other dangerous diseases, and for conveying nourishment into the mouth of the Patients; and these two instruments cannot well be missing in a Chirurgions closet.

Spe.

THe name of this instrument declareth to what use it serveth, namely to the fundament, only to open the same as occasion shall be offered upon any disease happening in that part, as excoriation, ulceration, fistula, &c. Let him that useth this instrument have a care not to force needless dilation, lest he bruise the muscles of the sphincter, which divers times will mightily resist the opening instrument, yea and the Patients own will; and then if the Artist desist not from his purpose, he may make dangerous consequences.

Of the Cauterizing irons.

THese instruments have been far more used of the Ancients, then now they are, they being terrible to the Patients, and therefore so born in many cures. But they are very necessary to cauterize, or sear the end of any vein or artery in a great flux of blood, which cannot otherwise be stayed, and to cauterize the end or stump of a bone after dismembring, and also the ends of the veins, and arteries: and truly, although there are other waies practised by some, yet I hold this way farre better and surer, because the heat of the instrument doth consume the
vene.

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venemous humidity abiding in the part, and draweth it outwards, and comforteth much the parts adjacent; they are used very fitly to open Apostumes, and to make fontanels or issues behinde on the head, or in the neck, in the Apoplexy, Epilepsie, &c.

Of large Spatulaes.

LArge Spatulaes of wood and iron, must be alwaies in a readinesse to stir either Emplaisters or Unguents in the compounding, or any other liquid composition whatsoever.

Forceps for Teeth.

THe *forceps* of several forms are to pull out a tooth, of which the Artist shall be stored with two or three of several sizes and fashions, and a punch to force out a stump of a hollow tooth, which cannot be laid hold on by the other instruments.

Of the small Syringe.

THe small syringe, though many pretend to have the true knowledge of the use thereof, yet they fail very grossly.

Your syringe ought to be of tinne or silver, kept very cleane, having one for watry injections, another for oyle, well armed with
rowe,

bowe, the spouts sound, without flaws, and very smooth, and going very steddily, not delivering the liquor by jumps; and in using this instrument for the gonorrhæa, when you have put it into the passage of the yard, your best way is to rest both your elbows on the Patients thighs, he sitting somewhat high, or standing bowing forwards; strive not to fill the syringe too full at once, for then it will not so easily be delivered, as being too far for thy reach: let the first be delivered between *glans* and *præputium* holding the *præputium* close together, if it may be, only to wash the passage; the next bout, thou shalt take the yard in thy left hand about the middle, not pressing it hard, and then put in thy syringe so far as thou canst leasurably, and resting thy arms as aforesaid, and then deliver the injection, holding thy left hand so as it may not come out again, but be conveyed to the neck of the bladder, getting another to fill the syringe again, and deliver that as the other was, not removing thy hand, and then the water will come into the bladder, and this way thou maiest inject as much water as thou wilt into the bladder without pain.

Let not the medicines to be injected be too hot, nor too cold, a little warmer then
the

the piss is the best temper, and use no mercury sublimate, or precipitate in the lotions; for though they have good qualities, yet to a young Artist they may prove very dangerous, used by way of injection into the yard.

The syringe is not here limited, but is necessarily used in wounds, ulcers, and fistulaes, for griefs in the mouth and thtoat, as shall be declared when we come to speak of the curing of such diseases.

Of the Glyster-syringe.

THIS is a very necessary instrument, and therefore I would advise the Artist ever to have one in readines well armed with tow, with two or three pipes well fitted, that it be kept very clean, drawn out and hanged up in two or three parts to keep it sweet, and the tow from rotting; there is also belonging to this instrument, a crooked neck like an elbow, that in what manner soever the Patient lye, the medicine may be administred to him, and therewith also a man may give himself a Clyster without the help of another. You must be sure to have the tow put on even, close, and full, that when you pour in the liquor, not one drop can come out by the staves end, and you must

must also have a Clyster-pot of pewter, or rather of brasse for melting, with a spout, the better to deliver into a syringe the liquor without a funnel, and this pot must contain at the least one pint and halfe; when you put the liquor into your syringe, you shall draw down the staff close to the end, having a cork ready to stop the other end, and so lay it down till you be ready to use it: when you are ready to use it, you shall pull out the corke, holding the syringe upright for spilling, and then scrue on the head, and dip the end of it in some fat thing, and put it up as far as you can, laying it in as even position as you can, and then deliver it till all be in the gut, and then let the Patient turn himselfe on his back, forcing himself by all possible means to keep the medicine given him for one hour if he can. Sometimes it falleth out that by reason of the hardness of the excrements in the gut, the holes of the syringe-pipe are like to be choaked and hindered from delivering the medicine; in such a case the excrement being made clammy (and not hardene:) put upon the end of syringe-pipe that first entereth the gut over the holes of the same pipe, a thin oily clout that may cover all the holes, and so put it in clout and all, thrusting the same as aforesaid

said, up to the thick part or head of the pipe; then a very little as it were draw back your hand, and deliver your Clyster with a very good force, thrusting the pipe in the delivery close up to the body that nothing come back.

But if you find such a resistance in the gut that the medicine by the aforesaid means will not enter, then with the hereafter mentioned *spatula mundans*, draw out part of the hard excrements which hinder, and then proceed as aforesaid to give your Clyster: moreover many are grown so weak, that they are not able to retain the medicine cast into their bodies the due time: you shall then in this case, make use of some soft clout tow, or the like to hold it in, whereby they may take the benefit of the clyster administered.

Concerning the quantity of a Clyster to be given, we usually give a full pinte, about as warme as piss newly made; and observe that in dangerous fluxes when we give comfortable Clysters, we oftentimes force them up as far as we can, I mean the Liquor, by thrusting the staffe harder; when you draw out your syringe, let it be washed and wiped clean, and the staffe drawn out of the barrel, and hung up, and this you shall find

to be a more cleanlier, easier, and safer way to administer a Clyster, both for the Chirurgion, and also the Patient, then the ancient Clyster-bag and pipe, which are often rotten and putrified, that when they are used, do break in the work, and so spoyle all.

Of the Catheter.

The *Catheter* is an Instrument very necessary amongst the rest, that if any obstructions happen, either in the passage of the urine or neck of the bladder, through slime, gravell, the stone, or the like accident, which by the artificial use of a syringe cannot be removed, then is this needful instrument to be used; as also to make search for the stone in the bladder.

If therefore you have occasion to use it, put it in gently as followeth, namely with the crooked or dependant part downward, so far as it will be put in, being first annointed with a little oyle of Almonds, or some fresh grease, or some oyle, for want of the afore rehearsed, and being put in as you can without much force, then feele by the root, of the yard near the fundament with the fore-finger annointed with butter or oyle (or the middle finger of thy other hand) where the end of the *Catheter* resteth, or beareth out;

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out; then put in the *Catheter* yet further towards the fundament, pressing or bearing down as it were, a little, the lower part of the said instrument with the upper hand, which stayeth the *Catheter*, then together with the help of the lower finger of the other hand turn the *Catheter* upwards, putting it also withall forwards a little, and it will slip into the bladder; then draw out the wier within the instrument, and the urine will come forth, still keeping the instrument carefully within the bladder, till all be run out, that gently will come without forcing.

Moreover, you may by putting in the longest finger into the Patients fundament (the *Catheter* being in the bladder, and the water drawn out) feele easily if any stone be in the bladder; the party grieved standing, and bending his body likewise forward.

It will be also necessary to have searching candles of wax, to be used in caruncles, or ulceration of the neck of the bladder or passage of the urine, and by that you shall find out the place where the said grief is, and also be able to convey apt medicines to the place grieved; but indeed it is a work that requireth good deliberation well to effect it; for an expert workman may easily be
seen

seen herein to erre, except he take good regard.

Wherefore when by the candle you have found the certain place of the grief, which you shall perceive when you thrust the candle into the yard, by the stops and staves which it shall finde in the said passage; be careful to observe the just length to the further end of the said stop or place agrieved; and there if you marke your candle well, you shall perceive the full length and breadth of the disease; then upon the said candle you shall fasten the medicine you intend for the grief; as namely, if the disease be a kinde of spongy flesh, as often it is, then a little *alumen ustum*, or *vitriolum ustum* will be fitting medicines, or what else you know most fit for such an occasion, and print it according to the depressed part of the wax into the wax-candle, and convey it warily to the place, and let the candle remain in the yard, but have a care you keep it not in till the wax melt too much, then draw it out, and arme it as before, and put it in again, and ever alter your medicine upon the searching-candle, as you see cause; and forget not to use good injection also, which will help much.

Of the Cuppiag-glasse.

You shall finde these to be very useful in many businesses; namely, to fasten upon a *Bubo* to bring it forward, for which they are very good; sometimes also to set upon the upper part of the shoulder blade to draw back humors, which oppresse the head, eyes, or teeth, or against the *Lethargie*, or on the thighs, against aches or pains there, and to bring down womens courses, or for the cure of the *Sciatica* they are very good; or to draw blood or spirits to a member withered or benumbed with the dead palsey, sometimes also they are applied without scarifying to attract humors to a place: at another time they are set with scarification to draw blood and choler out of any member offended with them.

They are used divers waies, some with tow, some with a small wax light fastned to the bottome, some with a great candle; but for my self, I have used all those waies, yet find none better then to fasten a little dry tow to the bottome of the glasse with a little wax, and then rub well the part with hot-water, and a sponge where you will set your glasse, then light your tow with a candle and clap it upon the place, and it will stick fast, and draw up a great bump, then presse

preſſe the ſkin with your finger cloſe to the glaſs and it will come off; then if it be fitting, take a lancet, and lightly ſcarifie the place, and then ſet on your glaſs again, and draw as much blood as you ſhall think fitting, then waſh the place with fair water, and dry it well with a ſponge, and annoint it with a little freſh butter, and it will be whole; ſcarifie not too deep, for that is dangerous and needleſs; you muſt have ſeveral Cupping-glaſſes, ſome bigger then others; for the greater are for the thighs, a little leſſe for the armes, and the leaſt for the hands and ſeet; for if your glaſſes be too wide, they will not take hold.

Of Blood-Porringers.

Blood-Porringers are neceſſary for any Chirurgion, thereby to be the more certain of the quantity of blood which is let forth; for ſince the blood of man is ſo precious, it behooveth to be very carefull how, and what proportion is taken away. The Porringers which we ordinarily uſe, hold about three ounces, and to fill two and a half of theſe at a time, although the Patient be very ſtrong, is enough, although you be forced to open the vein again the next day;

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day; for it is alwaies better to take away a little blood at a time, then to let forth so much as to the swooning of the Patient, by which happen many dangerous accidents except the party have a pleurisie, or some such urgent occasion shall offer it self; for I hold it a great deal better to offend in taking away too little blood, then too much; but indeed our Country is now so stored with a company of empiricall Ideots, who (whatsoever the disease be) presently upon sight of the urine, by which they discern as much as in a glasse of beer, cry out to open a vein, and then they must either bleed twelve, fourteen, or sixteen ounces, or else they think their Patient counts not his money well given, and thus people are abused, feeling either ache, numbnesse, or a chilling cold in that part so long as they live after.

Of the Spatula Mundans.

THIS Instrument I have divers times used, though it be but lately invented, and with good successe in extream costiveness, when no purging medicine, either upward or downward, would do any good; you may, if occasion offer, open the fundament with a *Speculum ani* first, but most commonly

ly it is easily forced into the fundament of it self being annointed with grease, and so put up the spoons end, and therewith draw out the hard and over-dried excrements, by which means the body will return again to his naturall habit.

The Diet-pot.

IS made either of brasse, or earth, and serveth for boyling drinks of several sorts or kinds, in Feavers, Calentures, &c. for boyling lotions and other Decoctions upon severall occasions.

Weight, and Scales.

THese are things in a manner sleighted by many, yet they are things upon which depends oftentimes the life or death of the Patient: let the Artist therefore be stored with two pair of Scales, one for ounces, the other for grains, with two good even beams, both them and the pans kept clean scowred; now because many having scales and weights scarce have the true knowledge of them, I will therefore set downe what kinde of weights we ordinarily use.

There are two sorts of weights now used, the Troy weight containing twelve ounces, and that is it which the Gold-smiths use,
and

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and we also divers times. The other is Averdupois weight, which contains sixteen ounces, and is used by the Grocers and others, and is indeed generally used amongst the Apothecaries.

A pound of Avoir-dupois weight hath sixteene ounces, and is marked thus lb.

An ounce hath eight drachmes, and is marked thus, ζ .

A dramme hath three scruples, and is thus marked, \mathfrak{z} .

A scruple hath twenty graines, and is thus known, \mathfrak{g} .

And a Barly corne, Wheat, or Pepper corne may be used for a grain, which is knowne by this mark, *gr*.

Two drammes is the weight of eighteen pence in mony, one dram of nine pence.

And our measures agreeing with our weights most usually are as followeth.

A wine gallon of water containeth eight pound.

A pottle four pound.

A quart, two pound, and hath this mark, *qr*.

A pinte, one pound, and is thus noted, *pi*.

And of ordinary Salet oyles, seven pound
and

and a halfe is accounted a gallon. And thus much I thought good to write concerning the weights and measures, that there may be no mistake in the Artift.

Of the Lancet.

Next I would advise the Artift to be alwaies provided with a Case of good Lancets, which he shall ever carry in his pocket, that they may be ready upon occasion, and also the better to keep them from rusting; let them be clear, and well set, not too spear-poynted, nor too thin; for if they have either of those faults, they will not make a good orifice,

When you come to use them, you shall (after you have taken notice of the vein you intended to open) make a ligature about the arme, some 3 fingers breath above the place you purpose to cut, in this manner: Take a yard of your woofed gartering, or a strong linst, or in want of these a womans Fillet will serve (but linnen and silk are apt to slip) put your bandage upon the arme, and turne the ends both round the arme, & meet them together on the outside, so that it come twice about the arme, and then tie them on a single bow-knot, which will easily be loosed
upon

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upon occasion; then put a thick masse in the Patients hand to gripe fast, and with your hand chase well the vein that it may rise full; if it lye deep and be small, you shall foment it with warm water, rubbing the place hard with a linnen cloth untill the veine appear; make your orifice large, not deep, for the larger the orifice is (so that it be not too large, to spend the spirits by tumbling out the blood too fast) the lesse danger there will be of apostumation: when your orifice is too small, the place will presently puffed up with winde: alwaies strike the vein a little cross, not just along the vein, nor quite overthwart, but slanting; and if you go not deep enough at the first stroak, thrust in your Lancer quickly in the same orifice a little deeper; but if you chance to strike besides the vein, then strike presently a little higher; when you have well noted the place you intend to cut, you shall lay your thumb gently upon the vein just by that place, and with your Lancer between your finger and thumb of the other hand, and your little finger leaning upon the arme, to rest your whole hand the more steddier, gently thrust in your Lancer as far as you shall think will reach the vein, a little stretching up your hand, whereby you shall gently enlarge

the orifice: you may partly feele when the Lancer hath entred the vein; then take forth as much blood as you shall see convenient, then pull one end of your ligature, and by the sticking of that the blood will stay, then with your fingers crush out the lapped blood out of the orifice, and lay on a pledget of Lint dipped in cold water, and a linnen cloth twice double upon that, both which ought to be laid in a readiness before the ligation be made, and then with the band bind up the arme, going crosse above and below the elbow, still making the band to crosse upon the boulder, and pin or tye it fast, but not too hard, but so as the patient may easily indure it, neither over the elbow, for then the arm cannot be bended; and this binding must remain untill the next day, and with a greater or linnen cloth let the arme be tied to the brest.

If the Patient chance to faint in the bleeding, let him put his finger far into his mouth and presse down the root of his tongue, and force himself to keck as if he cast, and it will help; but if he swound, then bow him forward, and clap your palm of your hand close upon his mouth, stopping his nose between your finger and thumb, and he will come to himself again presently.

Let

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Let none blood, if he have not had a stool that day or the day before.

If any come to thee to be let blood, do it not without good advice; where the Physician adviseth, and thou goest according to his directions, whatsoever happens, thou shalt go blameless.

Many will upon the least distemper run to a Barber to be blooded, which to get twelve pence he refuses not to do against a sense and reason divers times; for he neither weighs the age, nor considers the disease, but fills the Porrengers, the Patient going away perhaps a little eased for the present, perhaps worse, but most of them grow to such maladies afterwards, that they are scarce able to help themselves.

You shall have also young females that have been a little too bold with their sweet-hearts, will come to you desiring to be blooded in the foot, and tell you they want their natural purgation, when indeed just cause they have; therefore have a great care in such cases, and do it not without advice of some learned Physician, or thy own judgment and good consideration.

The veins usually opened are in number eight, three in the arme, one in the hand, one in the forehead, one under the tongue, and two in the foot.

The first in the arme is called the *Ceph-lica*, or head-veine, and lieth uppermost on the outside of the arm, and is opened for affects of the head and eyes, and without danger of touching either nerve or artery.

The next is the *mediana* or middle, or common veine, and lyeth in the midst of the arme, and is opened in stead of the cephalick, or basilick veine, when they are difficult to be opened: It is cut generally in any affect of the body, but beware of going too deep for fear of pricking the nerve or tendon of the two-headed muscle lying under it.

The third is the *Basilica epatiaca*, or Liver-vein, and lyeth lowest on the inside of the arme, and is opened for to breath the Liver and Spleen, and hath an artery lying under it.

And because all veins have their original in the Liver, therefore if the two first will not easily be taken, then you shall bleed the *Median* or middle veine; or, as the general rule amongst Physitians is, to take the fairest appearing veine in the arme, except some principal occasions alter their minde.

The fourth vein is between the ring-finger, and the little finger, and breatheth the
Liver

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Liver, spleen and head, and may be opened safer in weak bodies then any vein in the arme: you shall make a ligature about the wrist, and put the hand in warme water, untill the vein appear, chafing it a little to make it rise the fuller, and then with your lancet open it aslant, and let it bleed in the water.

The fifth is the vein in the forehead, which is opened for pains in the head, rheumes, distillations of humors, and the like; but have a care of going too deep, for hurting the *Pericranium*; and it is opened in good success in the phrenzy.

The sixth is the vein under the tongue, and is opened in the Squinancy, inflammation and swelling of the amygdals, or Almonds of the throat, Apostumes of the mouth or throat, or root of the tongue; but if the Artift be not ready in the taking this vein, let him open the *Cephalia* of the side affected.

The seventh is the Saphana lying under the ancle, and is opened in warm water as the vein in the hand is, and chiefly to draw down womens monthly visits.

The eighth and last, is the vein on the outside of the leg, called *popletica*, and is opened in the *sciatica* and pain in the joynrs.

and is opened in water as the former.

The Artift having all his instruments thus fitted, shall keep them all very clean, oyled, and rowled up in oyly clouts, and those that have edges shall be ever well set and sharp, remembering alwaies when he hath used any of them to rub them very clean and dry, before he lay them up ; have also in a readinesse these things following.

A Clyster-por.

Searces of hair and lawn,

Splints.

Tape,

Spunges

Rowlers

A Mortar and Pestle

Strainers

Juncks

Tow

Clouts

Thread and Needles to make Rowlers.

Of wounds.

BEcause I will not seem tedious , I shall not rehearse the definition of wounds, which is so much treated of already in all Authors, but shew the Artift what he ought

to do, when he is called to a wounded Patient.

First, then the Artist must know that all wounds are either external, or internal and penetrating.

The external wounds are discerned by sight, or handling.

Those which are internal and penetrating, are either in the head, breast, or lower belly; and are discovered also by sight, feeling, or by searching them with an instrument: Now to know what internal parts are wounded by the symptomes, you shall observe.

That if the membranes of the brain be hurt, there follows sneezing, vomiting, bleeding at nose or ears, ~~running~~^{rawing}, and the like; but if the substance of the brain be hurt, those signs are increased, and bilious or sharp vomiting is seen, also a Feaver, dull understanding, with alteration of favour and countenance, stupidity also and dumbness.

If the breast be wounded, the air cometh out of the wound, the Patient feelth the taste in his mouth of the things applied to the wound.

If the lungs be hurt, the Patient breatheth hardly with a rattling sound, and his spittle is frothy, pale, and raw.

If the *Pericranium*, that is, the skin covering the skull, be hurt, sudden and often sounding sometimes ensues.

If the heart be wounded, there follows a coldness of all the members, extinction of natural heat, and speedy death.

If the great veins and arteries in the breast be hurt, an immoderate flux of blood, defection of virtue in all the faculties, a cold and unsavoury-sweat doth ensue, and death within few hours.

The *Diaphragma* or midriff wounded in the sinewy part, causeth convulsion, hard breathing, a sharp seaver, raving, and death; but if it be only in the fleshy part; it hath no such symptoms, and is capable of remedies.

If the recurrent nerves be wounded, there followeth losse of speech, suppression of motion and sense without recovery.

If the Liver be hurt, there followeth vomiting, ejections of blood, much pain, a continual seaver, raving, resolution of the Spirits, cold sweat, and consequently death.

The Liver and the Spleen are alike affected, when they are wounded; only the symptoms of the Spleen are on the left side; the Liver on the right.

If the Stomack be wounded, there follows frequent vomiting, swooning, fainting, and death.

If

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If the Guts are wounded, the excrements will come through the wound unsavory and putrified.

If the Reins or Kidnies be hurt, there follows suppression of urine, with a sore pain in the groin and stones, with swelling even to death.

If the Bladder be hurt, the like symptoms happen as in wounds of the Reins, unlesse the sinewy parts be grieved; for then follows distention of the belly, pissing of blood vomiting, voiding of urine at the wound, suppression of the faculties, doting, and death.

When the marrow of the back-bone is hurt, there followeth resolution of the sinews (which hindreth the function of sense and motion) voluntary evacuation of the excrements, putrefaction of the intestines, and death.

A vein cut, bleeds thick red blood.

An Artery cut, sends forth yellowish, subtile blood, thin, hot, bearing, and flying out by jumps with great violence.

Wounds dressed.

THe manner of dressing wounds, shall be first to view well the part wounded, and to remove such things as may hinder

consolidation, as hairs, broken bones, iron, lead, wood, or whatsoever is besides nature, with fitting instruments, and with as little pain as may be, not tearing or breaking any adjacent vessel, but clear the wound so, as nothing may be left to hinder the good application of medicines to the grief. Next you shall reduce the dislocated, and disjoyned parts, setting and composing the veins and nerves in their right order and places; that the beauty and due office of the member may not be diminished, and that it may conglutinate the easier, these being thus united must be kept so together by ligature, suture, and such other due, and artificial means as occasion shall offer. Then let the flux of blood be stayed if any be, by application of the astringent powder following: first making a pledgent of tow, dip it in the white of an egge well beaten, and throw it over with the powder, and lay it on the wound, and rowl it up decently. The astringent powder is thus made:

R. Aloes

Bole armeny

Dragons-blood

Frankinsense

Myrrhe, of each one ounce.

Powder them finely, and put to them the
hairs.

hairs of the belly of an old Hare cut small, and keep it for your use.

If the flux of blood be great, you shall not open it again untill two or three daies be past; but if the wound be slight, you may dresse it again the next day: In all slight wounds (I mean such as are only in the flesh without losse of substance) close them as soone as possible, and heal them according to the first intention, that is, by agglutination, by applying such things as have power to comfort and consolidate, not to suppurate. If the wound be great with laceration of some vessel, whereby follows a great flux of blood; if it be an Artery, the surest way is to cut it in two, and cauterize it at both ends with a cauterizing button, or else take it up and tye it, and then cauterize it; if the wound be accompanied with a shattered bone, you shall not apply any thing that is unctious near the bone, but you may dresse it with Spirit of Wine and honey of Roses very hot, either by injection or rents untill digestion, or dissolve in your spirit of Wine a little Myrrhe and Styrax, and this dressing must be likewise hot; afterwards by degrees you may use *Arcan* liniment, and *Lucatnikies* balsome pretty warme, keeping upon it a melilote plaister, or *Paracelsus*; if

if the wound be in the head with fracture of the scull, you shall next the scull lay a pledgent of dry lint, next that a pledgent armed with *Arcans* liniment hot; over that another dry pledgent to keep the lips of the wound from closing untill the scull be closed, and over all these a plaister of *Bettonica*, or *Paracelsus*, or Mellilote simple.

If it be a shot wound, then at the second dressing, you shall use this oyle, in case it be a fleshy wound.

Rx. Oyle of Whelps, two ounces.

Oyle of Turpentine, half an ounce.

Oyle of St. Johns wort, one ounce.

Dip in Tents, and apply them hot.

But if it be a nervous part, or the bone splintred, then use this following.

Rx. Spirit of Wine, or strong *Aqua vita*,
℥ij.

Honey of Roses, ʒ j℥.

Mingle them, and use it warme till perfect digestion, and this you shall use in wounds of the head till perfect digestion, and then use *Arcans* liniment with a little *Basilicon*, when it is mundified, adde to them the Golden oyntment, alwaies applying them pretty warme.

Make not your tents above the length of halfe a finger, and twilt them not too hard.
that

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that the *sanies* be not hindred from flowing forth.

When you pull ont your rent out of the wound, marke well the end of it, whether it digests or incarnates; if the wound be come to perfect digestion, you shall perceive the end of the rent covered with matter of a good consistence, neither too thick nor too thin of a whitish yellow colour; when it incarnates, then you shall see a small spot of a reddish matter, something like the Chylus as it issues from the bottom from the ventricle, and you shall shorten your tents untill the wound be filled up with flesh, and then use *Diapalma*, or '*Demi-nio* plaister.

I knew some that never used any medicines to either incised or contused wounds save *Basilicon* and the Red-lead plaister, yet cured many.

When you stich a wound, you shall not set your stiches too thick, but after this following manner: set your stitching quill to one side, and with your needle armed with green, or red silk oyled, you shall pierce the skin through on both sides the wounds, not taking too much hold for causing of paine, nor taking up too little lest hold breaks before the edges be agglutinated then:

then tye your silk (drawing the edges of the wound pretty close) with two knots for slipping, and cut off the ends, about an inch; from that you may make such another stitch; and thus do so often, untill you have joyned the wound.

When you come to dresse a wound, let all your instruments, plaisters, and tents, or pledgents, be laid orderly in a fair platter, with your boulders and rowlers; your probe armed over the eye with fine lint, either to dry the edges of the wound when you make probation, or to make the wound clean from the *sanies* that shall be in it: but in this you shall be very careful that your lint be very fine, and do it very lightly, for the new flesh that grows is as thin as a spiders web, and will easily be removed.

Warm your unguents in your *uvula* spoon or any other spoon, and dip in your tents so that they may be covered all save the head.

If the wound be dressed with pledgents, then you shall fill it up with one pledgent upon another, untill you have made it level with the member, and then lay on the plaister, and next a boulder of fine cloth of three folds, and then roul it up.

You

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You shall not need to dresse any wound oftner then once in four and twenty hours, except upon necessity.

In wounds of the head you shall use this method following.

First, shave away the hair, and if any loose bones be, you shall take them out gently without forcing: if the *cranium* or scull be depressed, raise it gently with the levatory; but if it will not be done gently, let it remain two or three dayes before you try again; for I have seen nature raise a depressed scull of it self; next stay the flux of blood, and roul it up for two daies, in which time (if the Patient hath not bled much at the wound) you shall open a vein in the arm, and if he hath not had the benefit of nature, it will do well to give him a carminative Clyster, made as followeth.

Rx. The common decoction for Glysters, one pound.

The powder of *benedicta laxativa*, two drams.

Hony, two ounces.

Butter, as much as a Nutmeg.

Salt, one dramme.

Mingle them all, and give it warm, about four a clock after noon.

Let

Let him eate thin Broths, and drink small Beer, lying in a good temperate ayre, and free from noise.

But if there be a contusion without a wound, so that symptomes arise with a tumour, then dilatation is needful that the contused blood may issue out, and this must not be delayed; where the scull is broken, be sure to take out clean all spills, or splinters of bones that may lie upon the membranes covering the brain, and at every dressing with a little sponge take out the blood, or matter that shall fall upon them, keeping coals near the wound all the time of your dressing, for fear of cold.

If the spirits be weak, and the Patient feaverish without a flux, it will not be amiss to give the Patient a cordial made after this manner.

Rx. French Barley, one heaped poonfull.

Running water, one pound.

Boyle them a walme or two, and pour out that water, and when it is cold, put to it.

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.

Confession Alkermes, one dram.

Shake them well together, and give him two or three spoonfulls every three or four hours.

Ulcers.

Ulcers.

WHen you first see an Ulcer, with an intention of undertaking the cure of it, you shall observe whether the Ulcer pierce through the joint, whether the ligaments be rotten, or the ends of the bones, and the like, whereby you shall plainly see tokens of incurability; if you perceive none of these, then, in the name of God, go forward on this wise following.

First, give him a potion to purge him made thus:

R \bar{c} , Arthritical powder, one dram.

Trochisks of Alhaudal, four grains.

Jalap prepared, one scruple,

Syrup of Roses solutive, two ounces.

White wine, one ounce and half.

Shake them well together in a glass, and give it the Patient a little warm, if he be strong, and his body be soule, else you must lessen the quantities of the powders; after he is well purged, you shall go forward with your dressing; and the first thing you shall use, shall be Basilicon mingled with Precipitate and laid upon lint, and over it a Diacalcitheos, or Deminio plaister; this will bring it

it to digestion, and thicken the humour; when you perceive the ulcer to be clean, then you may use *diapompholigos* and *nutritum*, or the red desiccative, either of which will both incarnate, stop the humour, and cicatrize; but it will not be amisse in the meantime to lay a defensative above the Ulcer round about the member, made after this manner :

Rx. Bole armeny, half a pound,

Vinegar,

Juice of Plantain, of each half a pound,

Oyle of Roses, four ounces.

Oyle of Myrtles, one ounce.

The white of an Egge.

Mingle all together in a mortar to an Vnguent, and lay it upon Cap-paper pretty thick, and apply it.

Three or four dayes after you have purged you Patient, you shall give him a good sweat, which you may do with eight grains of Antimony diaphoretick made into a pill with a little Mithridate.

It will be convenient likewise to give him a diet-drink of *China*, *Sarsapilla*, *Poly-podium*, and the like, as you shall finde in the compositions, but this you need not do unlesse it be an old foul ulcer in a body full of grosse humours.

When

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When you find the Ulcer begin to incarnate, you may dresse it three or four dayes with only dry lint, and then three or four dayes with unguent, and then to dry lint again, keeping still over it either a plaister of Red-lead or *diacalcitheos*.

If the ulcer have any cavities, it will be the surest way to lay them open by incision, and fasten a cupping-glass upon it to draw out the filthy humors that are gathered to the place.

Never suffer an ulcer to be round, for that will either hardly or never heal; and if you see the edges grow thick like lips, then you shall scarifie them with a Lancer, and let out the grosse blood which hinders the healing.

To correct proud and spongiouse flesh in Ulcers or Fistulaes, you have Trochisks of Red-lead.

But to cleanse and heal Ulcers, or Fistulaes that are troublesome, I will give you one receipt of *Fernellus*, which you shall find to be worthy the taking notice of, and it is this.

R. Of the best sublimate, twelve grains.

Plaintain water, six ounces.

Boyl them in a well glased vessel close covered, untill half be wasted, and with this wash

wash the Ulcer or Fistula with a probe armed with lint, as occasion shall offer.

I will not much enlarge my self in directions concerning Wounds and Ulcers, because I have already in my Compositions shewed you the vertue and quality of medicines fit for the purpose, and the Artist must endeavour to know the true way of application of them by his practice; only thus much I thought good to publish (out of mine own practice) for the benefit of the younger sort of Chirurgions: and so I will proceed to Fractures and Dislocations which I shall touch very briefly.

The Cure of Fractures and Dislocations.

First let the Artist lay the Patient in a sitting posture, that he may conveniently extend the member; then let him appoint one man to take the end of the member in both his hands, extending it by degrees, not on a sudden and by jumps: let him place another to hold the Patient that he move as little as may be; the Artist standing by the Patient shall grasp the fractured part with both his hands, and as the other extends the member, he shall with his fingers reduce all the fractured bones to their places.

But

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But before he begins to reduce them, he must make ready such things as are needful, and necessary for the work, as first a plaister of Diapalma about six inches broad, or so big as will cover something more than the fracture, and long enough to compasse the member; two cloths three double of the same length, three or four splints armed with Tow, a large cloth to lay over them, and four or five lengths of broad Tape, and lastly a junck of straw to lay the member in, and boulders of cloth and tow, to put in the hollow places, that the member may lie leuell.

When the Artist hath reduced all the fractured bones, then let him lay on the plaister, and two men holding the part steady, let him put on his two folded cloaths, one a little above the fracture, the other a little below, so that the edges of them may meet, then lay on the splints so near one another, as there may be the bredth of a splint betwixt every one: let them not be so long as to gaul the next joynts, then put under your Tapes to tye on the splints gently, neither too hard for fear of gangrene, nor too slack because then the fractured bones may fall asunder; next you shall cover all with a large cloth, and then put it
into

into a junck and bind it on fast putting boulders into the hollow places, as the ham and the heele, if the leg be fractured, and then lay the member upon a pillow or cushion as strait and level as may be.

Lay all the cloaths on very smooth, without wrinkle or seam, and so broad as that the ends of the splints may rest upon them, and not on the bare member, and so let the Patient rest in his bed at least six dayes, unlesse there be pain, or any other cause whereby you are forced to open it; then you may open it to give it aire, and so bind it up again as before until fourteen daies, when you may renew your plaister.

See that the Patient have every day a stool either by Nature or Art, and let him have a cord fastned to his bed to raise himself by to ayre his back and hips, lest they excoriate with too much lying.

If the fracture be with a wound, you must so order your clouts and splints that you may dress the wound, and not unbind the member; use no unctious medicine near the bone, but dress it, as I have shewed you in the discourse of wounds.

You may do well to give the Patient a spoonful or two of the juice of the root of Solomons scale in White-wine every morning

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ing fasting during the first six daies.

As for dislocations, the manner of reducing them would be too tedious for my intended brevity: I will therefore set down some short instructions which will be necessary concerning the handling of a dislocation after it is reduced.

You shall therefore presently annoint the joint with oyl of Camomile, Dill, Earth-wormes, or the like, and lay over it a plaister of *diacalcitheos*, and so roul it up artificially, and let it have rest.

Some use to lay upon a joint after it is reduced, a Cataplasme of *bolus*, and the white of an egge, which is very good, as I have divers times experimented.

For tumors arising in a dislocation, whereby the reducing of the joynt will be something troublesome, to assuage them you may make use of a Cataplasme made of oat-meal, and Linseeds, boyled in beere or water, with a little oyle of Elders; but if the tumor be not above three daies standing, then if you reduce the bone, the tumor will presently cease.

Thus much shall suffice for this discourse, wishing the Artitt as he meets with Authors to his purpose, to collect nores of what he findes wanting here, for if I should set down
all

all particulars, I should increase my booke farre beyond the bounds of a pocket book, for which I intended it, that it might be ready upon all occasions to re-inforce weak memory.



The operation of sundry Simples.

Repercussives.

F Air water.

Verjuice.

Allome water.

Acatia.

The yellow in the midst
of the Rose.

Clay.

Flowers of pomgranats

Bole armony.

Orpin.

Barberies.

Shepherds-purse

Knotgrasse.

Coriander.

Liverwort.

Morel.

Night shade.

Housleek.

Sowthistle.

Astring

Astringents.

White-starch.
Asarabacca.
Shepherds-purse.
Knot-grasse.
Wall-flowers.
Dragons.
Horse-mint.
Grommel.
Mace.
Mother of pearle.
Maiden hair.
Manna.
Cypresse-nuts.
Doves-foot.
Cinque-foil.
Rasp-berries.
Cranes-bill.
Sealed earth.
Burnt-bones.
Lind tree.
Cobwebs.
Quinces.

Camphyre.
Endive.
Oade.
Ground-pine.
Creat burre.
Bastard-saffron.
Rib-wort.
Dog-bane.
Harts tongue.
Mints.
Yarrow.
Mulberries.
Goose-foot.
Paper.
Monks Rubarb.
Sanicle.
Saxifrage.
Solomons-seal.
Medlers.
Tamarisk.
Perewinkles.
Dragons-blood.

Absterives.

Wormwood.
Sothernwood.

Celandine.
Mulleire.

X

Aven

Avens	Agrimony.
Assa fætida.	Roots of Daffadiles.
Garden smallage.	Roots of Briony.
Mouf-eare.	Onyons.
Goats-beard.	Carawaies.
Castoreum.	Euphorbium.
Gentian.	Lye of ashes.
Devils-bit	Pitch.
Docks.	Madder.
Bayes.	Cammock.
Balm.	Rye.
Barley.	Sene.
Raddish.	Verjuice.
Rosemary.	Ginger.

Mundificatives.

Smallage.	Palma Christi.
Beetes.	Tamarinds.
Cucumbers.	Rosin.
Cubebs.	Agrimony.
Capers.	Fumitory.
Bettony.	Beans.
Wood of Cassia.	Hermodactyls.
Sowbread.	Hyfop.
Coloquintida.	Polipody.
Diagridium.	Turbith.
St. Johns wort.	Gith.
Lupins.	Ground-pine.
Honey.	

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Aperitives.

Vinegar.	Carawaies.
Mugwort.	Sowbread.
Almonds.	Hyfop.
Germander.	Laurel.
Cubebs.	Horehound.
Brookelime.	Grommel.
Angelica.	Watercresses.
Smallage.	Parsnip.
Root of Asarabacca.	Parefely.
Rue.	Savin.

Maturatives.

Avens.	Butter.
Bearfoot.	New-figs.
Hemp.	Devils-bit.
Flax-feed.	Rapes.
Pitch.	Briony.
Grease.	Bugloffe.
Fennugreek.	Lilly-roots.
Licorice.	Barley.
Fats.	Violets.
Orange.	

Stupefactive.

Mindrake.
Garden-Poppy.
House-leek.
Opium.

Henbane,
Lettuce.
Night-shade.
Fleabane.

Consolidates.

Aloes.
Borax.
Balaufties.
Cipresse.
Dragant.
Litharge.
Drossle of iron.
Grains.
Juniper.
Mother-pearle.
Burnt-lead.
Cobwebs.
Dragons-blood.
Myrrhe.

Olibanum.
Pimpernel.
Asphaltum.
Cerusse.
Horse-rayle.
Blood-stone.
Acorns.
Milk.
Medlers.
Plantaine.
Bramble-bush.
Frankinsence.
Sugar.
Wine.

Conglin

Conglutinatives.

Silver, and the drosse.	Sarcocoll.
Comfrey, both sorts.	Colophony.
Cernise.	Horse-tayle.
Mill-dust.	Glue.
Gum Arabick.	Plaster.
Burnt barley.	Primroses.
Sponge-stone.	Cypresse nuts.

Restrictives.

Aloes.	Sealed earth.
Horse-tayle.	Juice of Brier-bush.
Puffes.	Green Nut-shells.
Gum of the Pine	Burnt paper.
Sorrel.	Sumach.
Copperas.	Frankinsence.
Galls.	Burnt Lead.
Willow-bark.	Oak bark.
Dragons blood.	Cobwebs.

Resolutives.

Dill.	Ox-eye.	
	K 3	Ger-

Germander.	Pellitory of the wall,
Ground Pine.	Bread.
Diagridium.	Water-Bertony.
Fearn	French Lavender,
Bran.	Agarick.
Hyssop.	Saffron.
Sponge-stone.	Venus hair.
Lesser Comfrey.	Danewort.
Dates.	Fennel.
Oris.	Fæungreek.
Labdanum.	Mellilote. Elder.

Attractives.

Aristolochie.	Haets suet.
Garlick.	Pepper.
Moose eare.	Polypody.
Sow-bread.	Mustard.
Beavercod.	Assa fætida.
Dogs-turd.	Calamint.
Ammoniacum.	Knot-grasse.
Leaven.	Leeks.
Mummie.	Brimstone.
Doves dung.	Penny royal.
Seavifacre,	Wheat.
Galbanum.	

Corrosives.

Root of Daffodil.	Garlick.
Vinegar.	Copperas.
Onions.	Flowre of Brasse.
Gall of creatures.	Root of Hermodact.
Mercury and his kindes.	Mustard-seed.
Ink.	Salt niter.

Aduſtiues.

Aristolochē.	Stravifacre.
Anacardus.	Garlick.
Cantharides.	Quick-lime.
Copperas.	Capital Lees, Pellito.

Ulceratiues.

Onyons.	Wild Smallage.
Garlick.	Cantharides.
Figs.	Arsesmart.
Rue.	Nettles, Sea Onyon.

NEXT because divers times such things as the Artift intends to use, are not at hand, therefore I shall shew him briefly what things he may use instead of those he hath not, which are comprehended in the aforesaid Compositions.

And first for Agarick, use Coloquintida, in a lesser quantity, or seed of bastard Saffron double or treble the dose.

For Anchusa in oyntments, use red Sanders, or painters lack.

For Sugar, Honey or Manna in Laxatives, but not in binders.

For Bdellium, use Myrrhe in Pills and unguents, but not in Pills of Bdellium, because it purgeth blood.

For Wormwood, Roman or Pontick, you may use the Wormwood of the place you live in,

As likewise Parsley.

For Rhapontick, use Rhabarb.

For Costus, use bastard Pellitory.

For Aristolochia, use one for the other.

For Acorns, use Calamus Aromat. in Purgers and movers of urine and months, but in vomits use Elebore or broom-seed.

For

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For Marsh mallows roots, use Garden-mallow roots.

For bark of Caper roots, take Barke of Tamarisk root, Elder root, Danewort root, Poplar root, or bayes root.

For Gentian, take the half of Asarum and root of Capers.

For Turbith, take Agarick in troffies, or Coloquintida in a lesser quantity.

For Indian leaves, and malabathrum, take the leaves of Citron, Cinamon, Mace or Spike.

For Laurel leaves, take the leaves of Citrons.

For white Poppy, take the leaves of Nightshade or black Poppy in lesser quantity, or white Henbane.

For Lettuce, use Garden endive, & *contra*.

For wild Savory, use Lions tooth.

For Agrimony, use Asarabacca, and half of Wormwood.

For Fullers Hearb, take vomit nut and a third part of Pepper.

For ground Pine, use leaves of Agrimony.

For Field-Mallows, take them of the Garden.

For Thlaspi, or wild Cresses use water-Cresses.

For mints, use Balsamint.

For Myrtel leaves, take the berries, or filberds half ripe.

For wild Rue, use Garden Rue dry in great quantity, & *contra*.

For Lavender spike, use the kindes of Garden Lavender.

For Adianthus, use Polytrichum in the short cough, with the like quantity of Violets, and a little Licorice.

For Turpentine Leaves, take Lentisk leaves.

For Elder leaves, take Danewort Leaves, & *contra*.

For Bettony, use Vervin.

For Balme, use Horehound, Citron peels, & *contra*.

For mountain Smallage, use that of the garden dry in great quantity.

For leaves of the Wild-fig-tree, take those of the Garden-fig, & *contra*.

For Savory, use Time, or wild time.

For Leaves of Coriander, use Garden parsley: but in outward medicines use Wild carrot leaves, Parsnip-leaves, either wild or tame.

For Housleek, use the little Navel-wort, & *contra*.

For Savine, take Cypresse.

For Dorychium, take Mandrake, & *contra*.
For

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For Fir-leaves, take the leavs of Poplar.

For leaves of Munks Rhubarb, take leavs of Docks.

For Spurge, take Tithymal.

For White water-lillies, use the Yellow,
& *contra*.

For leaves of petty spurge, take Tithymal.

For Female searne, use the Male.

For Smyrnum, use Smallage or Parsely.

For Garden Night-shade, use Winter-Cherry.

For Acacia, use juice of Sloes.

For Opium, use juice of wild lettuce, or tame, but in a greater quantity.

For Opobalsome, use liquid Stryax, or oyle of Myrre.

For Licorice, use the juice of decoction or the juice of Raisons of the Sun.

For juice of Citrons, take juice of Limons.

For Thymelæa, take Chamæla.

For Sowbread, take Orris.

For Aloes, take juice of Wormwood.

For Rain-water, use rather River water then well water.

For Carpobalsome, use seed of Lentisk or Turpentine, or Cubebs in a lesser dose.

For the Liquor of the Cedar-tree, use the oyle of Juniper boughs, or gum of Juniper.

For

For Hypobalsome, use the tendrels of Lentisk.

For Galbanum, use Sagapenum.

For Sagapenum, use Opopanax, half the quantity.

For Ammoniacum, use Beglew.

For Opopanax, use Ammoniacum, Bdelinum, or Galbanum.

For Frankincence, use Mastick or Rosin of the pine dry.

For liquid Pitch, use Pitch dissolved in oyle.

For Pissaphaltum, use Pitch and Bitumen.

For Mummie, take Pissapealtum.

For Lacca, take Myrrhe.

For Bears-grease, take Fox-grease.

For Goose-grease, take Ducks or Hens-grease.

For Capons-grease, take Hens-grease,

For Antimony, take burnt-lead & *contra*.

For Litharge, take burnt-lead.

For Lead, take Pewter.

For Spodium, take burnt Harts-horne.



*The manner how to make
Reports.*

FOrasmuch as upon divers occasions, the Artift may be called to deliver his opinion, either of the death of any person, or of the weaknesse and depravation of any member in the function or execution of its proper office and duty, and to give his testimony and report to a Magistrate or Coroners Enquest which may be a matter of great concernment, I have for the benefit of young Artifts, and the good of the common wealth taken out of *Ambrosius Paræus* these following rules, to which I have added what I have found by mine own practice.

I shall therefore wish the Artift to observe that exhortation which he gives, that is, That he have an honest minde, and a careful regard of true piety, the fear of God, and love to his neighbour before his eyes, that he be not carried away with favour or affection, not corrupted with mony or rewards,

wards, but to declare the truth wholly and without partiality.

Let the Artift be careful in the searching of fuch wounds as are brought to him, that he be not deceived in making his probation, but let the Patient be placed in the fame pofture he was in when he received the hurt; otherwife a wound may feem by the probe to be fmall, when indeed it is mortal. If therefore he be doubtful, then let him fufpend his judgment from the firft day to the ninth, by which time the accidents and fymptomes will manifef, the condition of the wound.

The general figns whereby we judge of difeafes, are four; for they are drawn either from the nature and effence of the difeafe, or from the caufe or effect thereof, or elfe from the fimilitude, proportion and comparison of thofe difeafes, with the feafon, or prefent conftitution of the times; Therefore if we are called to the cure of a green wound whole nature and danger is no other but a fimple folution of continuity in the mufculous flefh, we may prefently pronounce that wound to be of no danger, and that it will foon be cured. But if it have an Ulcer annexed to it, that is, if it be fanious, then we may fay it will be more difficult and long in curing,

ring, and so we may pronounce all diseases, taking a signe of their essence and nature. But of the signs that are taken of the causes, let this be an example: A wound that is made with a sharp pointed and heavy weapon, as with an Halberd, being stricken with great violence, must be accounted great, and also mortal, if the accidents be correspondent.

But if the Patient fall to the ground through the violence of the stroak, if a cholerick vomiting follow thereon, if his sight fail him, together with a giddinesse, if blood come forth at his eyes and nostrils, if distraction follow with losse of memory and sense of feeling, we may say, That all the hope of life remaineth in one small signe, which is to be deduced from the effects of the wound. But by the comparing it unto the season that then is, and diseases that assault mans body, we may say, That all those that are wounded with Gunshot are in danger of death, as it happened in the Castle and Towne of *Wallingford* in *Berks*, a Garrison of the late King, which being infected with the Plague by those that fled from *Abington*, which was sore visited, the ayre became so disturbed, that very few wounds made by gun-shot, but proved mortal.

If

If the Patient fall downe with the stroak, if he lye senselesse, as it were asleep, if he void his excrements unwittingly, if he be taken with a giddinesse, if blood come out of his eares, mouth and nose, and if he vomit choler, you may understand that the scull is fractured, or pierced through by the defect in his understanding or discourse. You may also know when the skull is fractured, by the judgment of your external senses, as if by feeling it with your finger you find it elevated or depressed, beyond the natural limits, if by striking it with the end of a Probe, when the *pericranium* or nervous filme that investeth the scull is cut crosse-wise, and so divided therefrom, it yield a base and unperfect sound like unto a pot-sheard that is broken, or like an earthen pitcher that hath a crack; or by a thred holden betwixt the teeth, and the other end in your fingers, and strike upon it as upon a Fiddle string.

But we may say that death is at hand if his reason and understanding faile, if he be speechlesse, if his sight forsake him, if he would tumble headlong out of his bed, being not at all able to move the other parts of his body, if he have a continual Feaver; if his tongue be black with driness;

if

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if the edges of the wound be black or dry, and cast forth no sanious matter; if they resemble the colour of salted flesh; if he have an Apoplexy, Phrensie, Convulsion or Palsie, with an involuntary excretion, or absolute suppression of the urine and excrements.

You may know that a man hath his throat that is, his weason and windpipe cut; first by the sight of his wound, and next by the abolishment of the function or office thereof both waies, for the Patient can neither speak nor swallow any meat or drink, and the parts that are cut asunder, divide themselves by retraction upwards and downwards one from another, whereof commeth sudden or present death.

You may know that a wound hath pierced into the breast or concavity of the body, if the ayre come forth at the wound making a certain whizzing noise; if the Patient breath with great difficulty, if he feele a great heavinesse or weight, on, or about the midriffe, whereby it may be gathered that a great quantity of blood lyeth on the place or midriffe, and so causeth him to feel a weight or heavinesse which by little and little will be cast up by vomiting. But a little after a Feaver commeth, and the breath is
unsavory

unflavory and flinking, by reason that the putrifying blood is turned into Sanies. The Patient cannot lie but on his back, and he hath an often desire to vomit; but if he escape death, his wound will degenerate into a Fistula, and at length will consume him by little and little.

We may know that the lungs are wounded by foaming and spumous blood coming out both at the wound, and cast up by vomiting, he is vexed with a shortness of breath, and a pain in his sides.

We may perceive the heart to be wounded by the abundance of blood that cometh out at the wound, by the trembling of all the whole body, by the faint and small pulse, paleness of the face; cold sweat, with often swooning, coldness of the extrem parts, and sudden death.

When the Midriffe (which the Latines call *Diaphragma*) is wounded, the Patient feelth a great weight in that place, he raveth and talketh idly; he is troubled with shortness of wind, a cough and fit of grievous pain, and drawing of the entrails upwards. Wherefore when all these accidents appear, we may certainly pronounce that death is at hand.

Death

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Death appeareth suddenly by a wound of the hollow vein, or the great Artery, by reason of the great and violent evacuation of blood and spirits, whereby the functions of the heart and lungs are stopped and hindered.

The marrow of the back-bone being pierced, the Patient is assaulted with a Palsey, or Convulsion very suddenly, and sense and motion faileth in the parts beneath it; the excrements are either evacuated against the Patients will, or altogether stopped; the intestines putrifie and rot, and death suddenly follows.

When the Liver is wounded, much blood commeth out the wound, and pricking pain disperseth it self even unto the sword-like gristle, which hath its situation at the lower end of the breastbone called *Sternum*: the blood that falleth from thence down into the intestines, doth oftentimes infer most malign accidents, yea and most commonly death.

When the stomach is wounded, the meat and drink come out at the wound, there followeth a vomiting of pure choler, then commeth sweating and coldness of the extrem parts, and therefore we ought to prognosticate death to follow.

Whe

When the Milt or Spleen is wounded, black and gross blood cometh out of the wound, the Patient will be very thirsty, with pain on the left side, and the blood breaks forth into the belly, and there putrifying causeth most malign and grievous accidents, and oftentimes death to follow.

When the guts are wounded, the whole body is griped and pained, the excrements come out at the wound, whereat also oftentimes the guts break forth with great violence.

When the Reins or Kidnies are wounded, the Patient will have great pain in making his urine, and the blood cometh out together therewith, the pain commeth down even unto the groyn, yard, and testicles;

When the Bladder and Ureters are wounded, the pain goeth even unto the entrails, the parts all about, and belonging to the groyn are distended, the urine is bloody that is made, and the same also oftentimes cometh out at the wound.

When the womb is wounded, the blood commeth out at the privities, and all other accidents appear, like as when the bladder is wounded.

When the sinews are pricked or cut half asunder, there is great pain in the affected place

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place, and there followeth a sudden inflammation, flux, abscesse, Feaver, Convulsion, and oftentimes a Gangrene, or mortification of the part, whereof cometh death, unlesse it be speedily prevented.

If a Nurse through drowiness, or negligence, lies upon her Infant being in bed with her, and so stifles or smothers it to death, which we call overlaying; if the judgment and opinion of the Artist be required, whether it dyed by default of the Nurse, or by some violent disease lurking in the body, these Rules following shall shew the truth of the matter.

If the Infant were in good health before; if he were not froward nor crying; if his mouth and nostrils now being dead, be moistened or bedewed with a certain foam or froth; if his face be not pale but of a violet or purple colour; if when the body is opened, the Lungs be found swoln and puffed up, as it were with a certain vaporous foam, and all the other intrails sound; it is a token that the Infant was stifled, smothered, or strangled by some outward violence.

If the body or dead corps of a man be found lying in the field, or house alone, and it be questioned whether he were slain by lightening or some other violent death, these

these signs following will shew the certainty thereof.

For every body that is blasted, or stricken with lightning, doth cast forth or breath out an unwholsome stinking, or sulphureous smell, so that the Birds, or Fowls of the aire, nor dogs will not once touch it, much lesse prey or feed on it ; the part that was stricken oftentimes sound, and without any wound ; but if you search it well, you shall finde the bones under the skin to be bruised, broken, or shivered in pieces.

But if the lightning hath pierced into the body with] making a wound therein (according to the judgment of PLINY) the wounded part is far colder then all the rest of the body. For lightning driveth the most thin and fiery ayr before it, and striketh it into the body with great violence, by the force whereof the heat that was in the part is soon dispersed, wasted and consumed. Lightning doth alwaies leave some impression, signe of some fire, either by ustion or slacknesse ; for no lightning is without fire.

Moreover whereas all other living creatures, when they are stricken with lightning fall on the contrary side, only man falleth on the affected side, if he be not turned with violence toward the coast or region from

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from whence the lightning came.

If a man be stricken with lightning while he is asleep, he will be found with eyes open; contrariwise, if he be stricken while he is awake, his eyes will be closed (as PLINY writes.)

Also it may be inquired in judgment, whether any that is dead and wounded, received those wounds alive or dead: Truly the wounds that are made on a living man, if he dye of them, after his death will appear red and bloody, with the sides or edges swoln or pale round about: contrariwise, those that are made in a dead man, will be neither red, bloody, swoln, nor puffed up; for all the faculties and functions of life in the body do cease and fall together by death, so that thenceforth no spirits nor blood can be sent, or flow unto the wounded place. Therefore by these signs which shall appear, it may be declared that he was wounded dead or alive.

The like question may come in judgment when a man is found hanged, whether he were hanged dead or alive. Therefore if he were hanged alive, the impression or print of the rope will appear red, pale, or black, and the skin round about it will be contracted or wrinkled, by reason of the compression

sion which the cord hath made ; also oftentimes the head of the *Aspera Arteria* is rent and torne, and the second spondile of the neck luxated or moved out of his place ; also the legs and armes will be pale , by reason of the violent and suddain suffocation of the spirits ; moreover, there will be a foam about his mouth, and a foamy and filthy matter hanging out at his nostrils , being sent thither , both by reason that the Lungs are suddenly heated and suffocated , as also by the convulsive concussion of the brain , like as it were in the falling sicknesse. Contrarywise if he be hanging dead, none of the signs appear ; for neither the print of the rope appears red or pale, but of the same colour as the other parts of the body are, because in dead men the blood and spirits do not flow to the grieved parts.

Whosoever is found dead in the waters, you shall know whether they were thrown into the water alive or dead, by these following signs. All the belly of him that was thrown in alive, will be swoln and puffed up by reason of the water that is contained therein ; certain clammy excrements come out at his mouth and nostrils, the ends of his fingers will be worn and excoriated. because that he died striving and scraping in the
the

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the bottome of the River, seeking somewhat whereon he take hold to save himself from drowning. Contrarywise, if he be thrown in into the waters being dead before, his belly will not be swoln, because that in a dead man all the passages and conduits of the body do fall together, and are stopped and closed, and for that a dead man breaths not; there appeareth no foam nor filchy matter about his mouth and nose, and much lesse can the skin of the tops of his fingers be rubbed off; for a man that is already dead, cannot strive against death.

But as concerning the bodies of those that are drowned, those that swim on the upper part of the water, being swoln or puffed up, they are not so by reason of the water that is contained in the belly, but by reason of a certain vapour, into which a great portion of the humors of the body are converted by the efficacy of the putrifying heat. Therefore this swelling appeareth not in all men which do perish, or else are cast out into the waters, but in them which are corrupted with the filchiness or muddiness of the water long time after they were drowned, and are cast on the shore.

Many are stifled and suffocated by burning Char coals in a close room, and sometimes

L

times

times recovered, if taken in time, else quite smothered. These you shall perceive their faces wan and pale, no pulse beating, all the extreame parts cold, speech and motion cease, so that there is little hopes of recovering, only as thus, put your hand to the region of the heart, and if you find any heat and pulsation, then there is life remaining, else not; therefore if your judgment be required concerning any persons found dead in any close roomy, ou shall enquire whether there were any Charcoals burned there, or observe whether the walls or floors be new whitelimed, and the cause of their deaths will appear.

You shall know that a person is poysoned when as he complains of a great heaviness of his whole body, so that he is weary of himselfe; when as some horrid and loathsome taste sweats out from the orifice of the stomack to the mouth and tongue wholly different from that taste that meat, howsoever corrupted, can send up; when as the colour of the face changeth suddenly, sometimes to black, sometimes to yellow, or any other colour, much differing from the common custome of man; when nauseousnesse, with frequent vomiting, troubleth the Patient, and that he is molested with so great unquiet-

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unquiernelle, that all things may seem to be turned upside down, when the Patient swounds often, and with cold sweats.

Those poysons which exceed in heat, cause a burning in the tongue, mouth, throat, stomach, guts, and all the inner parts, with great thirsts, unquiernesse, and perpetual sweats; but if to their excessse of heat, they be accompanied with a corroding and putrifying quality, as *Arsnick*, *sublimate*, *Ros-ragers*, or *Rats-bane*, *Verdigrease*, *Orpiment*, and the like, they then cause in the stomach and guts intolerable pricking pain, rumblings in the belly, and continual and intolerable thirst. These are succeeded by vomitings, with sweats, sometimes hot, sometimes cold, with swoundings whence sudden death ensues.

Poysons that kill by too great coldnesse, induce a dull and heavy sleep, or drowiness, from which you cannot easily rouse or weaken them; sometimes they so trouble the brain, that the Patients perform many undecent gestures, and antick tricks, with their mouths and eyes, arms and legs, like such as are frantick; they are troubled with cold sweats; their faces become blackish or yellowish, alwaies gattly, all their bodies are benumbed, and they dye in a short time

unlesse they be helped: poysons of this kinde, are *Hemlock, Poppy, Nightshade, Henbane, Mandrake, &c.*

Dry Poysons are usually accompanied by heat with moisture; for although *sulphur* be hot, and dry, yet hath it moisture to hold the parts together, as all things which have a consistence have; yet are they called dry, by reason that drynesse is predominant in them; such things make the tongue and throat dry and rough with unquenchable thirst; the belly is so bound, that so much as the urine cannot have free passage forth, all the members grow squallid by dryness, the Patients cannot sleep; poysons of this kind are *Litharge, Cerusse, Lime, Scales of brasse, Filings of lead,* prepared Antimony, &c.

Poysons that are moist, induce a perpetual sleep, a flux or scouring, the resolution of all the nerves and joints, so that not so much as their eyes may be faithfully contained in their orbes, but will hang as ready to fall out; the extreame parts, as the hands, feet, nose, ears, corrupt and putrifie, and at which time they are also troubled with thirst by reason of their strong heat, alwaies the companion of putrefaction, and oft-times the author thereof: now when
this

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this commeeh to passe; death is at hand; of this kind are the bitings of *Serpents*, the *venenate* and *putrifying humidity* of the *ayre*, the *Lues Venerea*, and the like.

Being to make report of a child killed with the mother, have a care that you make a discreet report whether the child were perfect in all the parts and members thereof, that the Judge may equally punish the Author thereof; for he meriteth far greater punishment, who hath killed a childe perfectly shaped, and made in all the members, that is, he which hath killed a live childe, then he which hath destroyed an Embryon, that is a certain concretion of the spermatick body; for *Moses* punisheth the former with death, as that he should give life for life, but the other with a peculiar mulct.

I A. B. Chyrurgion of *London*, being called this tenth of *August* instant, to visit *T. W.* I found him in his bed, wounded on his head with a wound on the left temple, piercing the bone with a fracture, and depression of the bone into the meninges and substance of the brain, by means whereof his pulse was weak, he was troubled with raving, convulsion, cold sweat, and his appetite was dejected, whereby may be gathered

that certain and speedy death is at hand. In
witness whereof I have thereunto set my
hand.

I A. B. Chyrurgion of *London*, entring
the house of *J. T.* this twentieth of *March*,
found him hurt with three wounds, one on
the hinder part of his head crosse the suture
Lambdoides, the other overthwart his right
hand, cutting the veins, arteries, and nerves,
the third in the leg, from the juncture down
by the *minor foci* to the breadth of four fin-
gers ; all the danger I can report is, That
he will be lame of his hand, though never so
diligently dressed and healed. In witness
whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

A



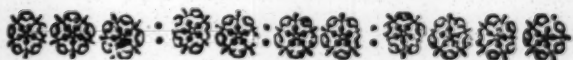
*A direction to know by the daily judgment of
the Moon the danger of falling sick
upon any of those daies.*

1. **H**E that happeneth to fall sick on this day of the Moon, if his sickness be fierce or tedious, shall quickly dye.
2. He shall be cured, though sore sick.
3. With good care and physick he may be cured.
4. He shall soon be restored to health.
5. He shall be restored after ten dayes sickness.
6. He shall not be in danger.
7. He will hardly live above three months.
8. His sickness and languishing will continue a long time.
9. After nine dayes he shall have health.
10. After ten dayes he shall amend.
11. He shall at last recover, though he be long sick.
12. After twelve dayes sickness he shall recover.
13. He shall be vexed with a long and tedious sickness.

14. No doubt of his recovery.
15. No fear but easily to escape death.
16. Keep him from open ayre, and he shall be in the lesse danger.
17. No Physick will do him any good.
- 18, 19, 20. Good dayes.
21. Mortal and incurable.
22. After three months he shall escape.
23. In few dayes he shall dye.
24. He shall remain sick a long time.
- 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. All good dayes.
30. The sick shall hardly escape, though he use many good medicines.

Inuideant alii, non imitentur idem.

Soli Deo Gloria.



Of Bleeding at the Nose.

BEcause that oftentimes, and especially now in these daies, divers people are suddenly taken with bleeding at the nose, and the Countries being stuffed with a sort of Quacks that professe themselves Physicians, and take to themselves the title of Doctours, who when they come to a Patient cannot discover their grief unless it be apparent to their eies, much lesse cure it; that I might save the lives of divers people, I shall set down some few Rules which I have observed for the cure of this lamentable grief; I shall not make any large discourse more then what will be just needful to the cure, because I write not to the learned; but to the ignorant.

The blood that cometh from the nostrils, flows either from the veins and arteries by creeping through the basis of the brain, or from the vessels descending from the palate of the nostrils, which are much alike to the hemorrhoid veins in the fundamen-

ment and womb, the internal causes proceed from the quantity or quality of the blood; from the quantity, as when there is so much that it either breaks the veins, or forcibly opens the orifices of them; in quality, as when the blood by the heat and thinness of it, doth dilate the orifices of the veins; the acrimony also of the blood doth erode and ulcerate the coats of the veins, and flows forth.

External causes are either mediate or immediate; immediate, as falls, blows, wounds, and the like, whereby the vessels may be broken; the mediate are all such as increase, warm, and attenuate the blood, as plentiful feeding, full gorging, idleness, or too vehement exercise, calling, or crying out, much heat straining, vehement and extraordinary fluxes of blood, are dangerous, oftentimes causing convulsions.

Bleeding at the nose in the beginning of a disease is a bad signe.

A flux of blood from the direct side of the part affected is good, otherwise bad; as for example, blood flowing out of the right nostrill in an inflammation of the liver is good; but if it flow from the left it is naught, and so likewise in affects of the spleen on the left side.

Bleeding

Bleeding at the nose continuing long, brings weaknesse of the Liver, and cools it over much, and consequently the Scurvy, Droplic, or consumption.

To begin the cure of this bleeding at the nose, it must first be observed whether it be critical or symptomatical; for the critical is not to be stayed presently, but may be suffered to run to a good quantity of blood, especially in Phlerhorick bodies, to a lesse quantity in weaker.

The bleeding at the nose that comes by custome, without a Feaver, is not to be stayed, but to be left to nature, unlesse it be immoderate; for oftentimes these customary bleedings do free the body from sore diseases, which (if they should be stopped) would seise upon them.

But the symptomatical bleeding at the nose is to be stayed. which is done by pulling back the blood flowing to the nostrils; by repelling it from those and the neighbouring parts, by shutting the open orifices of the veins, by checking the preposterous motion of the blood, and by evacuating and correcting the sharp and thin humors, mingled with the blood causing the flux, and stopping their growth, and by strengthening the retentive faculty of the Liver and the veins;

veins; all which do prevaile very much to that which follows.

The pulling back of the blood from the part, is the first to be spoken of; which must be done as soon as can be, before the spirits be too much weakened, and this by opening a vein in the arme on the same side from which the blood flows; and you shall make a large orifice, if you finde the Patient strong, and if you find the flux stay not with this and the after rehearsed remedies, then open a vein again; then you may cut the footvein, which oftentimes doth good.

After opening a vein or before, let there be used frictions and binding of the extreame parts, and large Cupping-glasses fastened upon the Hypochondry of the same side the blood flows from; *Galen* with these things commends opening the pile-veins. *Forrestus* bids fix Cupping-glasses to the feet without scarification.

Cupping-glasses also fastened to the shoulders, both dry and moist, do stay the flux; but not alwaies safe, because they may draw the blood upward and so cause a new flux.

Some practitioners fasten Cupping-glasses to the two-headed muscle of the armes, and by that means stop the flux of blood.

Crato

Crato in his Counsels amongst the attractive remedies propounds the clinching close of the little finger of the hand, of the same side the flux is of. *By a knot*

Swounding is counted one of the remedies to stay bleeding at the nose by drawing the blood and spirits inwardly, and cooling the whole body: but observe that fainting and swounding do not alwaies prevaile in staying bleeding; it is only when the blood flows from the veins which lye on the superficies of the body.

Zacutus Lacitanus reports that he hath cured a flux of blood at the nose, when all remedies failed by applying an actual cautery to the soles of each foot.

The foresaid attractives being used and not prevailing, we must come to such things as repell the flowing blood: which may be applied to the forehead and temples, and may be compounded after this manner.

Rx. Bole armeny, Frankinsence.

Sealed earth. Mastick.

Dragons blood. Aloes. of each one dram.

Mill-dust. Hires haits cut small, of each half a dram.

The white of an Egge.

Juice:

Juice of Plantaine and Night shade, as much as shall suffice to make a Pulvis to lay from one temple to the other along the forehead.

In case of necessity you may quickly get ready a Caraplasme of only Bole armeny, and the white of an egge with a little vinegar, and apply it as the former.

A sure medicine is made of plaister and vineger applyed to the fore-head and temples two fingers thick; and if the first stay it not, then apply another.

Amatus Lusitanus praises a cap made of the aforesaid astringent things, and oxycrate to be put upon the head, being first shaven, which in great extremity may be tryed.

It will be good also to bathe the forehead and temples with cold water, or oxycrate with cloths wet in, and removed as soon as they begin to heal, and then wetted and applyed again: or a bath made of Juice of Plantain, knot-grass, Hore-tail, Shepherds-purse, and the like with a little Vinegar to make it pierce the better. But observe that the head must not be fomented with cold things, nor astringents applyed unto the forehead, untill sufficient revulsions have been used, lest the blood be too suddenly forced back into the veins, and so by overloading

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loading them canie a greater flux, or else by suddenly staying it cause a convulsion, apoplexy, shortnesse of breath, and other miserable effects,

Vinegar alone being applyed to the forehead stayeth the bleeding at the nose, or a sponge wet in Vinegar, and put into the nostrils doth the same.

The casting cold water into the face doth not only repell the blood, but doth retract it to the inner parts, by reason of the feare which will be apt to arise at the dashing of it in the face, as also fainting and swoounding, as I said before, stayes the flux, by drawing the heat inwardly, and so may fear do the the same, for the same reasons: as likewise anger, let it be moved upon any occasion: when you throw cold water in their face, throw about a Porringer full at a time with a good dash; and a little while after another, and so with intermission.

It is often used in these fluxes to check the ascending of the blood, and to that end they foment the hinder part of the neck with a cloth wet in cold Vinegar, and this they put about the neck and change it as often as it grows warm.

Also to hold Oxycrate, that is, Vinegar and water, in the mouth, and often changing it,

it, doth conduce to the staying of the blood, as also to keep it from flowing into the throat, which it will oftendo, and that not without danger.

Vinegar also syringed into the eare of the bleeding side is good.

Besides these things that repell the blood, we must think of such things as shur up and conglutinate the opened veins, to which purpose divers medicines are used to be put into the nostrils.

Galen uses the powder of Frankinsence and Aloes with the white of an Egge, and a tent dipped in it, covered over with Harts hairs, and thrust into the bleeding nostrils.

Or Rx. Frankinsence, Aloes, Dragons-blood. Mill-dust, Cob-webs, Hares hair cut very small, of each of these half a dram, with the juice of Plantaine and Cotton-wool, make pellets to put into the nostrils.

Also Practitioners do much commend the blowing of powders into the nose, as the ashes of Eg-shells, of Paper, &c. But observe that whilst this is in doing, the Patient must hold his mouth full of cold water to stay the medicine from comming into his mouth.

You.

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You may also take the cotton out of an Ink-horn, and crush the Ink a little out and make it up into a pellet, then put it into the bleeding nostril, and it will much prevail.

But if for all these remedies being applyed, the flux stayes not, then we must come to escharoticks, that is such things as will make a crust, or eschar on the mouths of the veins; but in these remedies great care must be had, lest at the falling of the eschar the veins begin bleeding afresh: amongst the Escharoticks the best is accounted burnt coperas; for besides his cauterizing quality, it stayes the flux of blood.

If you will have it milder, then mingle your coperas with other things after this manner.

Rx. Galls half a pound.

Alome, a quarter of a pound.

Calcine them, and make them into powder to be blown into the Nostrils.

Or Rx. Bole armeny,

Dragons Blood,

Frankinsense,

Aloes,

Plaster,

Burnt Coperas,

Sarcocol,

Mastick, of each one dram.

Make

234. *Vade Mecum*; Or,

Make them all into fine Powder,

But such as stay the flux of Blood by cooling, and thickning it, as it were to a congealing, are made as followeth.

Rx. *Sal prunella*, one dram.

Troſſes of Amber, half a dram.

Blood ſtone.

Red Corall prepared, of each one ſcruple.

Syrup of dry Roſes, one ounce.

Plantaine water, three ounces.

Make a Julep, of which give three or four times in a day.

Rx. Conſerve of Roſes.

Marmalade of Quinces, of each one ounce.

Troſſes of Spodium, and

Sealed Earth, of each one dram.

Coral prepared, and

Harts horn burnt, of each one ſcruple.

Make an Opiat, of which let the ſick take the quantity of a Walnut, three or four times in a day.

You ſhall alſo uſe outward remedies to coole the blood, as bathing the armes in cold water, putting the feet in cold water, fomenting the cods with water and Vinegar, and alſo the back, becauſe of the hollow vein lying there; ſome praſtitioners when theſe

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these faile will put their Patients into a cold Bath, or wash the body all over with cold water, or water and vinegar, which cannot be without danger, especially in weak Bodies.

But when we have tried all these, and find the grieve rebellious, and will not yield to the former medicines, then we must apply our selves to narcoticks, which stay all manner of fluxes of the body, from what humour soever, and that quickly; the chiefest of these is *Laudanum* given to three or four grains, the body being first made soluble, either by Nature or Art; but have a great care you give it not to one that is over weak, least the natural heat be overcome by the force of the narcotick medicine: Syrup of Poppie is good to give an ounce in an astringent Julip to bedward.

The Juice of Nettles inuffed into the nose, and three or four ounces of it taken down the throat, and the Hearb layed pultis wise to the forehead and temples, is said to be very good.

Rx. Hogs dung dried and powdered $\text{ʒ} \text{ i } \text{ i } \text{ j}$. powder of Roses $\text{ʒ} \text{ s}$. to take away the bad savour of the dung, mix them with the juice of Plantaine, and with Cotton make pellets to put into the nostrills; Asses dung used

used after the same manner is very good.

Some take the blood that flows, and fry it in a Frying pan, and give it the Patient to eat unknown.

Spikenard made into fine powder, and given a dram at a time in broth, or plantain water, doth stay the bleeding at Nose.

Whilest these things are in doing we must see whether there be any thin, serous, or cholerick humour mixed with the blood; if there be, then it must be purged out, if not at once, then to it again and again, according as followeth.

Rx. Tamarindes, half an ounce.

Plantain Leaves, one handful.

Boyle them in six ounces of water close covered to four ounces, then strain it; and put to it Rubarb sliced, one dram.

Yellow Myrabolanes, half a dram,

Spikenard eight grains.

Infuse all together five or six hours, then strain them, and adde

Syrup of Roses, one ounce.

Rubarb in Powder, one scruple.

Make a Potion for one dose.

In a bleeding that is ancient and uses to come upon the Patient often, I would wish him to take this purge at least once a week, and betwixt every purge to take either the
astringent

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astringent Opiates of Julips, of which sort of Julips are these following.

Rx. Roots of Bistort and great Comfrey;
of each one ounce.

Leaves of Plantain;

Knot-grasse,

Rupturewort,

Fumitory, of each one handful.

The four great cold Seeds, of each one dram; boyle them to one pound; in the straining dissolve three ounces of white Sugar, and make a Julip for three mornings.

Instead of Julips and Opiates, after they have taken them often, the Patient may use now and then a Syrup made with equal parts of Sugar, and the juice of Nettles taking every morning a spoonful.

Now that we have learned how to stay the flux of blood, and in what manner to evacuate the offending humour, we must not forget to strengthen the inward parts, and to correct their distempers, especially the Liver, and the humors that are there generated; and to this purpose will serve the cooling Julips before mentioned; also the tincture of Roses is very excellent; outwardly must be used Epithemes to the Region of the Liver, made after this manner,

Rx. The

Rx. The Waters of Roses,
 Plantain,
 Purselain,
 Sorrel,
 Succory, of each one dram,
 Seeds of Purselain,
 Sorrel,
 Succory; of each one dram,
 Trosses of Camphire, and
 Yellow Sanders, of each two drams.
 Vinegar two ounces, make an Epi-
 theme.

If the flux proceed from the overmuch heat of the Spleen or the Reins, then apply cool things to those parts.

To all these we must adde the ordering of the Patient, as touching his Dyet and Lodging: Let the Ayre he lies in be cool, and if it be in Summer time, let the Chamber be sprinkled with Vinegar and Rose-water, then strowed over with Leaves of Vines, Water Lillies, Willowes, and the like.

Let his Dyet be thickning and of mean nourishment, as Calves feet, Sheeps feet, Goats feet, new Cheese, Rice, hard Eggs, and the like; his Fruits must be sowre and binding, or at leastwise sharp, as Pears,
 Quinces,

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Quince, Medlars, Services, Conserves made with juice of Pomegranats, Lymons, Oranges, Sorrel; let him abstain at the first whilst he is strong, from flesh meats, Wine, rear Eggs, and the like; but whilst the blood is flowing, that which you give let it be thin, as cooling broths, made with Barly, Rice, Oatmeale, for chewing will encrease the flux.

If the Patient be weak, give him some flesh broths or Panadoes, in which is boiled white Starch made pure without Lime or Gum Arabick.

For his Drink, give him water wherein Steele hath been quenched, and in such water let all his meat be boyled, having first boyled it in some Nettle-Roots.

Let him keep himself as quiet as can be, neither walk, nor speak, nor cough; for the stirring of his tongue and jaws encreases the flux.

Let his face be covered and his eyes closed, that he see not the blood, for merely conceit oftentimes moves the blood to a greater flux.

Let him avoid immoderate watching, for that will render the blood sharp, cholerick, and more fluid; sleep on the other side tempers the humors and stayes any manner of flux.

Finally,

Finally, let him shun passions of the minde, which disturb the blood, as anger, laughter, joy, and the like.

And now with humble thanks to the Almighty, I have for the benefit of my Country-men here finished this small Additional Treatise, which if they can make the right use of, I shall think my labour well bestowed, and shall endeavour greater matters for the Publick Good. Farewell.

Finis Libri.

AN APPENDIX

O R

Rules for Vomiting and Purging.

BEcause I find so many Empericks, silly impudent women and fools, who are (in this age) bold practisers in Physick, and run on as confidently, as if they had been educated in the art all their daies, venturing more boldly and blindly upon any person then an ordinary farrier would do upon a horse, having heard some things out of *Culpepper* (for perchance they could not read themselves) and out of some other fine books of receipts, and gained some broken remnants of art, they not only think themselves immediately artists, but will despise and undervalue every one that is a person of judgment, and amongst ignorant people advance their own name, and tell them of strange cures (which they never did) but the place so far off that they know it unlikely it should be disproved: And of this kind, lives a woman at *Rustippe* in *Middlesex* hard by me, of whom I hold my self bound in conscience to give people an account as an illiterate, bold, impudent woman, and one who hath destroyed several honest people in and about where she

M

lives,

lives, and maimed several by letting them blood: and truly innumerable others there be in every place, who will adventure to administer Physick, either vomits or purges, and those of minerals, neither having the judgment to know the nature of their medicine, nor the constitution of the patient, and for this cause I thought it necessary to give people some cautions concerning vomiting and purging.

First, therefore let those who desire to have a vomit, be persons easily urged to vomit, and the better if they be accustomed to vomit upon slight occasions; let them have a strong stomach, a large breast, and a solid firm head, and where the corrupt matter lies high.

Secondly, those that are straight and narrow-throated, and do vomit difficultly, and are weak-spirited, are not fit to take vomitive medicines; Those also which are troubled with inveterate headach, bleeding at nose, rhume in the eyes and cataracks, and which are weak-sighted, or have defects in the Lungs, suffocation of the mother, are not to be admitted to this kind of evacuation.

Let them not run hastily and unadvisedly to take vomits without good consideration of the aire, the Aspects of the superiour bodies, and due proportion of the medicine;

This

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This rule also ought to be observed in the administering of all both Catharticks and other medicines.

The encrease of the moone is the fittest time for this evacuation, for then the humors are most high, troublesome and mischievous, and the most easily cast forth.

Let him that purges keep himself warme with a good fire, and warme cloths especially about his stomack and belly, lest cold procure gripings and pains in those parts, which often happens from such occasions.

Cold drink is in no wise to be taken until the vomit or purge hath done his work, lest it suddainly stay it; but about an hour after the taking of it, give the Patient some warme Broth or Posset drink, and do so after every working.

When you feele your vomits bitter, then drink good draughts of Posset Ale, to loosen that rough matter and make it come up easier and to wash well the stomack, for then it is almost over.

Sleep not in vomiting nor suddainly after, especially in cholerick bodies, for then the choler will ascend to the brain, and cause the Patient to be dangerously sick, but when he hath done vomiting for near an hours space, then give him some meat and broth,

and let him drink small beer warm with a toast, and within a while after he may sleep, but first let him walk about his Chamber.

After vomiting it will be good to give something to settle and strengthen the stomach, and such things ought to be made a little sharp.

If vomiting hold too long, and endanger the Patient, then administer a draught of milk boyled with bread, or a spoonful of Syrup of mastick, with the Spirit of the same, or old venice triacle, and apply to the bottom of the stomach *emplastrum de crustâ panis*, or a cataplasm of leaven and mints beaten together; or for present remedy upon necessity may be given a small pill of *Landanũ*.

Have a care of such purges as leave a venomous quality behind them & weaken nature.

Look not upon the multitude of ejections, but upon the matter ejected; when you find the symptoms cease, and the impure morbid matter plucked up by the roots, then we may judge the medicine hath done his office, whether it be by urine or stoole.

Consider diligently before you purge what the matter offending is, whereabouts it lies, and which is the best way to bring it forth, and do not think that one purge of a little *Salap* or *Sene* (which some silly petticoate doctors

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doctors use) will evacuate every offending humour, or must needs do the body good, because it makes them have a multitude of ejections, but does a world of mischief; for a medicine purging choler being given in a disease proceeding of phlegme or watry humors weakens the spirits, and abates natural heat, and hinders the clarification of the blood, thereby encreasing the disease, &c.

Ever let the body be prepared, before purging, that so the matter offensive may be brought together, and made the more fluid and easie to be evacuated.

It is very convenient to take a Clyster the night before you purge, that the passages may be gently opened, and the offending matter may have a free way.

We find few purges but are hurtful to the stomach, and indeed to nature it self; therefore it is requisite such things as strengthen the heart and stomach be mixed with them, and especially such things as expell winde.

Many purges work not at all, some too much; if they work not all, drink hot broths, and in default of that use a clyster; working too much does as much hurt or more then the former, causing infinite distempers which the Patient scarce imagines to proceed from his Physick; and in this case binding medi-

- cines must not be given to stay it suddenly, but such things as make slippery, lenitie and something thicken, as the mucilage of quince seeds, Fleawort, Mallows, Gumme Dragant, Barly water warme, or any warme water; if you find blood come, you may take an ounce of oyle of sweet Almonds newly drawn.

If the humors be to be drawn from the remote parts of the body, as the head or feet the best way will be to purge with pills, and those to be taken before you arise, sleeping upon them, for these stay longer in the body, and so have more time to attract to them the morbidick matter and make it ready to be sent forth.

Chymical medicines well and justly prepared, and carefully administred, are the best because they continue the belly a little laxative for three or four dayes after, which the ordinary infusions and decoctions cannot do because you take all of them, and it is the earthly quality in them which binds afterwards.

If the matter be tough and viscous, it is impossible to carry it away all at a time; therefore in such cases purge gently for 5 or 6 daies together, or if the body be weak, leave a spare day between every purging day, wherein the Patient may be taking strengthners.

Sweating

Rules for Vomiting and Purging. 247

Sweating is a gallant way of evacuation, when the Morbifick matter is to be sent from the center to the circumference, and must be done as carefully as purging, either by vomit or stoole: the way I use, I shall set down to you as followeth.

The Patient you intend to sweat, must be put into his Bed, and his shirt pulled off, and wrapped in a sheete which must be longer towards his head, that a lapp of it may come over his head like a hood, and pin the sheet about his neck, and cover him well with clothes, then give him the sweating medicine and after it a draught of hot posset-drink, made either with Sack or White-wine to wash it down, and so let him sweat for the space of three hours, if his strength will abide it, giving him now and then (if he be thirsty) a little of the same posset drink; when he hath sweated three hours, then take off some of the cloths and coole him by degrees; and when he is coole, give him some warme cloths into the bed to rubb himself dry, then pull away the sheet from him and tye a hot table napkin about his head, and put on his shirt again well warmed, and let him lye so a while, then give him a porrenger of water-gruel made with French Barley instead of oatmeal, and a few raysons stoned and with-

in a while after he may arise, but he must have a great care of keeping himselfe warme. For the pores of his body being open, he will be very subject to cold; There are other wayes of sweating, as by stoves, in a chaire by the fire, with a stove under them, and several other waies, but I shall let them remain untill another time.

Thus have I briefly related to you the ordering of your patient in the three principal wayes of evacuation, because it may happen that the care and charge of administration of such medicines may be often committed by the Physitian to the young artist without any precise rules of order; It may happen also that the Artist not having a Physitian near him to have recourse to, may adventure to purge his Patient (as I have a little touched in this book) and therefore I have set down these rules, the better to instruct him how to use the purging medicines therein mentioned; and if the Artist be but carefull and diligent in the observation of these rules I make no doubt but he will be able to goe through his work gallantly and with good successe, but let him not forget what I admonish him in my preface to do at the administering of any medicine; else I cannot thinke the successe will answer his desires, *Vale.*



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FINIS.

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